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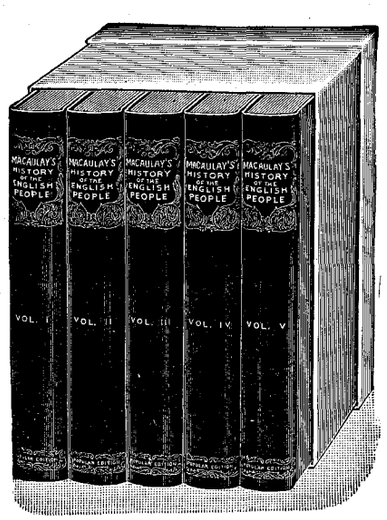

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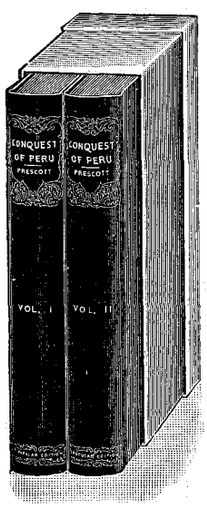

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Life, Brooklyn.
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Living Church, Chicago.
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Boersen Zeitung, Berlin.
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Année Psychologique, Paris.
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Estrella de Panama, Panama.
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Hollandia, The Hague.
Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam.
Tyd, Amsterdam.
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In South Africa.

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Missionsblatt, Hermannsburg.
Nieuws, Harrismith.
Ous Land, Paarl.
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Nedielia, St. Petersburg.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
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Rossiya, St. Petersburg.
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Sviet, St. Petersburg.
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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

WHEN Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson denied that the famous colloquy between him and Rear-Admiral Schley ever occurred, the newspaper friends and foes of the admiral took up the cudgels with a vigor unequaled since the controversy began. The alleged dialog, as published at frequent intervals in the New York *Sun*, ran, it will be remembered, as follows:

"Schley: Hard aport.
"Hodgson: You mean starboard.
"Schley: No, I don't. We are near enough to them [the Spaniards] already.
"Hodgson: But we will cut down the *Texas*.
"Schley: D—— the *Texas!* Let her look out for herself."

The Sun used this dialog as proof that Rear-Admiral Schley was so badly frightened that he tried to run away from the Spanish vessels, and was willing to send the *Texas*, one of his own squadron, to the bottom with her half a thousand men, if he himself could only escape. Upon Hodgson's denial, *The Sun* was at once assailed with a torrent of denunciation from the papers friendly to the admiral, but replied by saying that Hodgson had assured *The Sun*, both directly and indirectly, that the alleged conversation was correct in the main. As the Hodgson denial had been given out by Admiral Schley, the Navy Department made an investigation, and found that Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson intended his letter to the admiral to deny the verbal accuracy of *The Sun's* dialog, but sent with it a note affirming its substantial accuracy. *The Sun* thereupon says that the admiral, inasmuch as he failed to give out Hodgson's statement that the conversation was substantially correct, is, in addition to his other crimes, a liar, and should take off the United States uniform.

The many papers friendly to Admiral Schley take the view that the maneuver of the *Brooklyn* was necessary to avoid blanketing the fire of our ships and to avoid the rams and torpedoes of the enemy, and that it contributed greatly to the success of the fight. As to the relations between the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas*, *The Sun* has ceased to say that Admiral Schley exclaimed "D—— the *Texas!*" and the Schley papers assert that he was simply expressing the naval rule that in battle each ship must look out for herself. The most serious charge of the anti-Schley press, of course, was the one that the admiral acted in a cowardly manner. The reply of the Schley papers, which are led by the Washington *Post*, the Baltimore *American*, the Philadelphia *Times*, and the New York *Times*, is well represented by the following extract from the New York *Times*:

"The enemies of Admiral Schley have made clumsy use of the loop incident to make the ignorant believe that he sought by this maneuver to get out of the fight. Inasmuch as all the testimony shows that his ship was right in the fight and firing her guns during the turn, and put away like a greyhound after the fleeing Spaniards the moment the turn was complete, firing rapidly all the time; and inasmuch as the official diagrams and reports show that the *Brooklyn* was hit by Spanish projectiles oftener than all the other ships of the fleet put together, and that she hit the Spaniards with more big projectiles than all the other ships of the fleet together, it would appear that the persons who make this base charge have been so blinded by hate and spite that they can not see, altho everybody else sees, the absolute worthlessness of their theory of the loop as an evidence of misconduct.

"*The Times* thinks the loop of the *Brooklyn* can stand on its merits. Admiral Schley needs no defenders as to that part of his distinguished and flawless career. The loop being justified, the conversation that took place when the order for it was given becomes a matter of mighty small consequence."

The attitude of *The Sun* may be gathered from the following extract:

"Practically the two letters to Schley, the letter used and the letter not used, were one. Hodgson's story to Chadwick and his story to Schley were absolutely identical, and to say that because of them Hodgson must have lied to one or the other is a mean and baseless slander.

"Printing one letter, therefore, as the Washington *Post* printed it, without the other, was what Lieutenant-Commander Heilner suspected, a garbling of the correspondence. It is inconceivable that a newspaper alive to the value of a fair reputation could have deliberately sought thus to mislead the public. We can not believe that in printing the letter in question *The Post* knew that there was another legitimately a part of it.

"'It is necessary,' said the Baltimore *American*, Schley's home organ, 'that the liar in the case be apprehended.'

"He stands revealed to all. Even if the Washington *Post* was knowingly associated with the turpitude of this transaction, the party primarily guilty of the attempt to deceive the public by making it believe that Hodgson had said one thing when in truth he had said the opposite, the garbler of the Hodgson correspondence, the suppressors of the truth, in short, the liar in the case, is, shame as it is to say it, the officer of the navy named Winfield Scott Schley.

"With the proof now afforded that *The Sun's* story of the *Brooklyn's* loop was correct there also lies the proof of *The Sun's* charge that Schley bore false witness before the United States Senate when he explained his unnatural maneuver by the fantastic assertion that it was necessary in order to avoid blanketing the American fire. The mournful but unquestionable fact is that Rear-Admiral Schley has sullied the uniform he wears. He should take it off."

A large number of papers take the attitude that no possible good to the service can come from a continuation of the controversy, and that it ought to be dropped. The Chicago *Record* says:

"According to reports which issue from Washington from time

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to time the officials of the Navy Department are still unwilling to let the Schley-Sampson controversy rest. If there is anything in these recurring rumors it is time to admonish the officials that the public will resent any effort which may be made to stir up this subject again with a view to adding to the laurels of either officer at the expense of the other. The public knows enough of the facts now to form its own judgment of the conduct of the naval battle off Santiago, and it has ample trust that history will do full justice to all concerned.

"No conceivable good could be secured now by a secret inquiry into Schley's instructions to officers of the *Brooklyn* during the engagement. The fact that Schley's ship was in the forefront of battle throughout answers all imputations that he had any reluctance to meet the enemy. The only result of an inquiry would be to stir up further recriminations into which not only the friends of the two rear-admirals, but the captains and other officers would be drawn.

"The controversy has been deplorable from the beginning, as the one blemish upon a great naval triumph. Let the matter be dropped now before it has attracted more of the world's attention and become a discredit and a scandal."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The Navy Department exhibits a disposition to perpetuate the Schley-Sampson controversy over the battle of Santiago, and the indications are that, unless it is summarily stopped by an order from the President, the navy will be divided into two acrimonious factions, with inevitable and serious injury to the service. . . . The feeling in the Department was so unfriendly toward Schley following the Santiago battle that it was only through the positive action of the President that his name was inserted in the list of officers sent to the Senate last winter to be advanced several numbers for his distinguished service in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. . . . No good can possibly come by continuing the contention, and by encouraging it the Secretary of the Navy and Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, are materially contributing to a state of demoralization in the service."

OPPOSITION TO MANILA NEWS CENSORSHIP.

IT is quite generally conceded that news about intended movements of our troops, or any other news likely to aid the Filipinos, should be denied the use of the cable from Manila, lest it be transmitted back to the natives and used to our disadvantage. Some are of the opinion, however, that the censorship is carried to a needless extreme. We quote a few of these criticisms to show the reasons urged against the restriction:

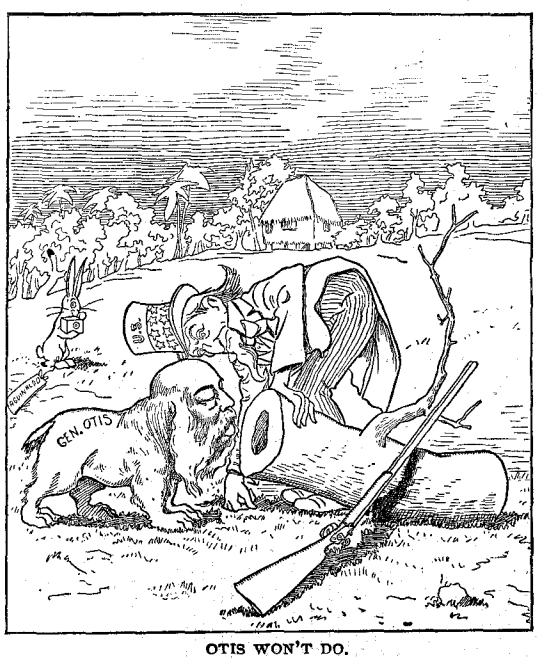
Responsible for Wild Imaginings.—"It is responsible for filling the public mind with the wildest imaginings and the most fantastic inventions about the Americans and the Filipinos and the relations of each among themselves and with each other. This has been going on ever since the censorship was set up, and has produced a whole literature of history of that which never happened and never existed."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), New York.*

Engenders Doubts and Fears.—"The country is permitted to know that battles are fought with the Filipinos, that great victories are proclaimed, and that peace is almost daily promised, but the informing particulars of battles are not allowed to be published; despatches from Otis are withheld from publication; the Filipinos alleged by the Washington authorities to have been defeated and driven to the mountains make frequent attacks at the very doors of Manila; our people know that the climate of the Philippines at this season is dangerous to health and life; they have fathers, sons, brothers, and friends in the camps, but they know nothing of the general health of the army. The actual condition of affairs in and about Manila may be excellent; the health of the soldiers may be fairly good; the battles may all have victorious results, but the censorship bars the way to any accurate or precise information respecting these matters. The silence and secrecy observed engender doubts and fears in the public mind, and infinite anxiety and distress are the consequences of the suppression of the news.

"If there is a convincing reason for the maintenance of this rigorous fear and distress begetting censorship, the authorities are quite right to maintain it; if there is no reason for its maintenance it should not be maintained, and if there is an adequate reason for it, the country should be informed of it. As it is the public can perceive no valid reason, no justifying cause for the secrecy and mystery of the censorship."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

People Want the Truth.—"Before the rebellion began last February, and up to this present time, there has been exercised at Manila an arbitrary and harmful censorship on all correspondence, particularly on that sent by cable. The result of this is that the people of the United States are not and can not be familiar with the methods and practises of the general commanding the Eighth Army Corps and governing by military force the people of the Philippine Islands. No newspaper correspondent may write the facts on these matters under pain of banishment.

"*The Record* has urged that peace be restored in the Philippine Islands by sending a sufficient number of troops there to capture and garrison all important points which are now overrun by the armed followers of Aguinaldo, and by sending to direct these troops and to govern the Philippines the major-general commanding the armies of the United States, Nelson A. Miles. It now adds to these demands a further demand that the degrading and



OTIS WON'T DO.

If Uncle Sam expects to catch that rabbit he had better change dogs.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

"DON'T YOU THINK YOU HAD BETTER HURRY ALONG THOSE REINFORCEMENTS?"

—*The Herald, New York.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

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unjust censorship exercised at Manila be removed, and that the truth regarding the government and the management of the troops there be permitted to go out for the information of the people of the United States."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

High-Handed Militarism.—"It will not tend to lessen the popular dissatisfaction with existing conditions in the Philippines to know that the contents of General Otis's late despatches are being withheld from the public at the same time enlistments for reinforcements for Otis are being rushed with exceptional vigor. It is known that a severe military censorship of press despatches already exists in the Philippines. This censorship is described by a correspondent at the front as being more rigid than that maintained by the Spanish General Weyler in Cuba. If, in addition, a censorship is also to be established in Washington, resulting in the suppression of official reports, there is good cause for popular protest. The people of the United States are not yet ready for militarism of this high-handed character. They have a right to know the truth of how things are going in the Philippines. The Administration is taking desperate chances in resorting to these tactics. It might be well to hesitate and do some sane thinking before permanently adopting such a course of action."—*The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.*

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

THE feud in Clay county, Ky., which has been attracting national attention recently is considered the bitterest ever waged in that State, six men having fallen in two years, which is more than were killed in any two years, it is said, of any of the other famous Kentucky feuds. The present conflict is reported to have arisen from a quarrel over the payment for a $40 spring-wagon, a quarrel which has been aggravated by its own consequences until it seems likely that only the extermination of one or the other party will end the dispute. The bitterness of the contest may be realized from the statement of Mrs. "Tom" Baker after her husband, who was under arrest for murder, had been shot by one of the White-Howard faction. She said:

"I can not realize that poor Tom is dead. He was so good to me and the boys. There are eleven of them, you know, and I have prayed to God that my unborn child will be a boy, that he, too, can help in the work of vengeance that I have laid out for my sons to do. They have sent my oldest boy, Jimmie, to jail, but he will get out, for they can not convict him. I shall devote my life to getting revenge for the slaying of Tom. I shall teach the boys that it is their duty to kill every White and every Howard who was in any way responsible for the killing of their father."

As the White-Howard faction are in control of many of the county offices, the local authorities do not seem disposed to stop the feud, unless by exterminating the Bakers and their allies. Judge William Brown, Governor Bradley's brother-in-law, circuit judge of the disturbed district up to last January, said in an interview:

"The Baker-Howard feud will never end until the Bakers are wiped out or driven away as were the Amys in Breathitt county by Captain Bill Strong, or the Tollivers in Rowan county by Boone Logan. They have Indian blood in their veins and they are fighters of the fiercest kind. I was opposed to allowing them bail, for I knew the fighting would began as soon as the Bakers got back home. It was not a week until they tried to kill Tom Baker. The only way to stop the feud by law is to arrest every man on each side, bring all into court and put them under bond to keep the peace, and then blot out the business of the blind tigers which sell moonshine whisky. You have no idea what a vile concoction this moonshine is. They use buckeyes and ivy to make the corn yield more, and the result is that this stuff will make the man that drinks it want to fight his grandmother. I broke up the Ku-klux in my county, Laurel, by calling them all in and binding them over to keep the peace for a year and then having the local-option law enforced. Yes, there is great danger of more fighting in Clay, and it would not surprise me to hear of Bev. or John G. White being killed at any time."

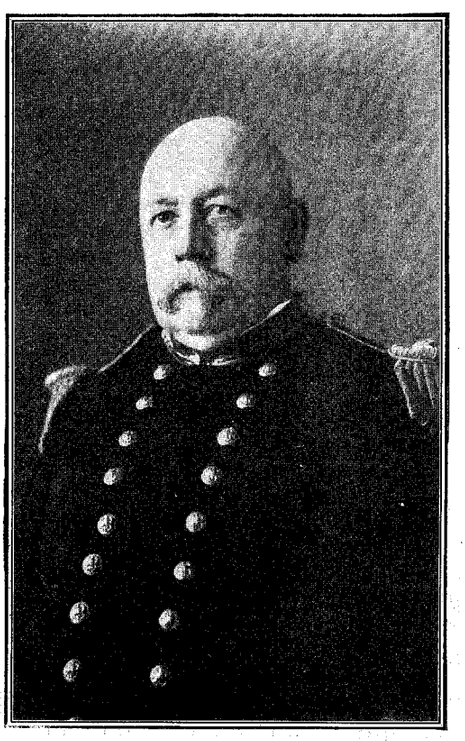
Judge T. C. Orear, of Montgomery County, Ky., said:

"The situation is the worst I have ever known, not excepting that in Rowan county when Craig Tolliver ruled in a reign of terror. Clay county is so completely isolated, so hard to get to and to get away from, that it possesses peculiar advantages for the propagation of feuds. The men who are connected with the Baker-Howard war are the most determined fighters I ever knew in mountain feuds."

Adjutant-General Collier, who lives in the disturbed district, said:

"That the situation is as bad as it can be there is no sort of doubt. But what is the remedy? The State guard can act only under the civil authorities, and when these authorities are mixed up in a feud as they are in Clay county I can not, for the life of me, see how we are to stop the killing."

Not a Case of Relapse.—"It is education both industrial and literary, of books and tools, that is needed to make the mountaineer—of whom there are said to be 2,000,000 in the States on both sides of the Appalachian ridge—conform to the laws and customs of the lowlands. No case of a relapse into barbarism is presented by these mountain feuds, as in rural lynchings or urban riots. It is rather a survival of the socially primeval. Things go on as in the days before there were courts. We hear most of them from Kentucky, because Kentucky has pride in the enforcement of some of her laws and calls out her soldiers when defiance follows violation. But in such slipshod States as North Carolina and Tennessee the feud probably progresses normally without any one's special notice. The idea of the judicial regulation of private quarrels, lost when the forbears of these people left the coasts and plunged into the woods and mountains one hundred and fifty years ago, has never been regained. Save as to murder and moonshining the mountaineer is not particularly lawless. He is not especially given to brawling or rioting. His morals are not lax. He is simply as he was and as his ancestors have been. He sees no need of a court. Neither does he of what we call a house and its furniture. He lives in such a log cabin as Boone may have first built after he crossed the mountains. He cooks in one iron pot. It is said that here and there he wears homespun of his wife's weaving. His ignorance is primeval, and when last year some rumor drifted up to his eyrie of the setting forth of a



CAPTAIN HENRY E. NICHOLS, OF THE "MONADNOCK."
Who died on his ship in Manila Bay, June 10, of sunstroke.

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foe's flying squadron, he was prepared to meet it as his ancestors met the British should it light on King's Mountain.

"The mountaineer simply has to be brought to date. This is a pity in some ways, for, if knowledge is power, it is seldom happiness. But if the process is not altogether agreeable to the mountaineer it will be beneficial for the country. For here is a vast virgin forest of rugged, native American timber, the last tract of its sort. It will be of great use in the repairing of the State. All that General Howard gets rich Americans to invest in his mountain university will be repaid manyfold in that best of coin—popular intelligence, social and political stability."—*The Press, New York.*

Corsica in America.—"It is the fashion in talking of those strange illustrations of human passion known as vendettas, to refer to Corsica as the home and chief illustration of these blood-feuds. But it is doubtful if Corsica has anything more conclusive to offer in this way than some parts of our Southern country, especially the mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee. The vendetta is so ingrained in various of those half-civilized neighborhoods as to be accepted as quite a matter of course. Family quarrels are carried on from one generation to another. Originating, often, no one can tell how, in some question of boundaries or in uncertain far-off personal affront, they are handed down from father to son along with the farms and other property. It is a truly extraordinary state of things, and one of which we of the North have scarcely a conception. Miss Murfree, in her tales of the Great Smoky Mountains, has given us such light as we have but the subject is a sociological problem which deserves closer attention than that of the romancer. Among prominent vendettas which have of late claimed newspaper attention, tho without readers to any large extent grasping the facts, are the Baker-Howard, French-Eversole, and Hatfield feuds. But these are only illustrative, and are brought into view simply because they are among the worst. Travelers tell us that the vendetta is common, rather than exceptional, in Kentucky, where all the quarrels named rage, and that the women are worse than the men."—*The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

How Texas Ended the Feuds.—"The fact ought to be noted that the men who perpetrate the secret assassinations, which are the regular and most revolting features of these feuds, are not Italian members of a mafia, organized for purposes of bloody revenge, nor are they foreigners unacquainted with American institutions and traditions. They are, on the contrary, men of Anglo-Saxon blood, descendants of families that have been in this country for generations.

"It is impossible to put a stop to these bloody feuds, which are handed down from father to son, if left to the local authorities, for these are more or less mixed up by marriage, blood relationship, or interest, with one faction or the other, and the only remedy possible is that which was used so efficaciously in Texas. No State was more cursed than Texas with bloody family and neighborhood quarrels. They were carried on for generations until the blood-guilty participants were hunted down and brought to justice by the 'Texas Rangers,' a State police force maintained to put down the organized bands of highwaymen, horse thieves, and desperadoes that flocked to the Lone Star State in early times. The Rangers took a hand in putting down the factional and family feuds, until their bloody deeds are but little heard of now. Some such means would be effective in Kentucky and in those parts of Louisiana where bloody family quarrels have been so rife."—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

Kentucky Can Not Afford to Tolerate It.—"Whether a Baker or a Howard was the first wrongdoer in the bloody affrays that have just culminated in another murder is immaterial. The history of the feud shows that it has been sustained through a period of more than fifty years, during which it has been productive of the most frightful atrocities. This is reason enough for the accusation that the Bakers and Howards are not alone responsible for it. Its permanent cause can be found only in a general contempt for law which affects the entire community. The whole body of citizens and the miscalled authorities who suffer or even participate in the strife are the most blameworthy promoters of this series of crimes. . . . . .

"Kentucky can not afford to tolerate such an environment. Her governors, her legislatures, her courts, her people stand arraigned before the world, and may not escape by devolving responsibility on Manchester and the Manchester district. Had there been a thorough and impartial administration of the law throughout the State during the last fifty years the Baker-Howard feud would have been forgotten long since."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

LODGING-HOUSES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

ALTHO it has come to be recognized that the housing of the poor vitally affects the health and safety of the rest of the people in every community, it appears from an investigation made by Mr. John Lloyd Thomas, manager of the Mills hotels in New York, that there are few cities in the United States in which the authorities give sufficient attention to the condition of the workingmen's lodging-houses. Mr. Thomas, who gives the results of his inquiry in *Municipal Affairs*, finds that in some cities the lodging-houses are practically left to run themselves. He says:

"The authorities of San Francisco, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Cleveland report that there is no control exercised over common lodging-houses, except the ordinary restrictions of the health, building, and fire departments, and that there is no information at hand relative to the number, character, and condition of such houses, except such as has been obtained through frequent complaints of their insanitary condition. Private information warrants the opinion that in some of these cities the lodging-houses are little more than appanages to the saloon which is the chief source of revenue; and in Indianapolis it has been found necessary to make a police raid of so-called lodging-houses to scatter the hordes of vagrants and thieves who are harbored there."

Denver, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Boston lodgers fare better than the worst, altho fifteen of the twenty lodging-houses in Boston and eight of the eleven in Cleveland are without baths. The average price for a night's lodging in a Boston lodging-house is eighteen cents, the lowest five.

Chicago makes no special supervision of its lodging-houses, does not require the keepers to obtain licenses, and, in fact, has passed no regulations on the subject beyond the usual ones governing dwellings, altho frequent inspection has brought good results. Of Chicago's eighty-five lodging-houses, alcoholic liquors are sold in twenty-five, and twenty-seven are reported to be in poor or bad sanitary condition. As to baths and air space, the city authorities did not give Mr. Thomas any information.

Mr. Thomas found the Baltimore authorities a still less fruitful source of information. He says:

"In Baltimore, no license is required for a lodging-house, and no official facts are available. The health department is informed that there are some three-decker beds rented for 5 cents per night, and the average charge is from 10 to 15 cents per night. The condition of some of these houses is that of indescribable filth."

This hint at the physical condition of the Baltimore lodgers might seem bad enough, but Mr. Thomas proceeds to reflect upon their mental and moral state by telling of the discouraging reception which met the attempt of Mr. Eugene Levering, a leading business man of the city, to give them a fine lodging-house with separate rooms, needle, shower, plunge, and foot baths, and a fine restaurant, for the same price they were paying for the accommodations described above. The lodgers preferred the old quarters.

New York, Mr. Thomas finds, is in sad condition. The reports show that, outside the "Raines Law" hotels and the Mills hotels, New York has 112 lodging-houses, of which half are without baths of any kind. Half, too, have saloons in the same building or next door. As to the "Raines Law" hotels, which have sprung up in great numbers within two years, Mr. Thomas quotes from

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An Attempted Political Resurrection.
THE SECTIONAL ISSUE
HERE LIES THE TARIFF ISSUE
TARIFF ISSUE
TRUSTS
Detroit News-Tribune
PROTECTIVE TARIFF
SUGAR TRUST
HAVEMEYER
TOPSY AND MISS OPHELIA
TOPSY. (Havemeyer) "I'S SO WICKED I'S A DEVIL. * * * FACT IS MISS FEELY'S MY MA SHE IS.
Washington Star
ET TU BRUTE!
(From McKinley's Oration after Havemeyer Stabbed the Trusts.)
Through this the sugared Havemeyer stabbed;
This was the most unkindest cut of all.
* * * * then burst his mighty pocketbook,
And muffling up his face in stock certificates,
Even at the base of Hanna's statue,
(Which all the time sweat blood) he fell.
He that has done this deed has stocks himself.
What private grief he has alas I know not.
THE TRUST
BRUTUS HAVEMEYER
POMPEY
New York Journal
"THE TARIFF IS THE MOTHER OF TRUSTS"
TARIFF
REPUBLICAN PROTECTION
COAL TRUST
And Papa Rocks the Cradle
N.Y. Journal
HAVEMEYER—STOP THIEF! STOP THIEF!
Minneapolis Journal
THE MOTHER OF TRUSTS IS THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL
HAS SHE DISCOVERED HER MOSES N.Y. Herald

The Tariff and the Trusts in Cartoon

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a report which John McCullagh, formerly chief of police of New York, made January 12 last, as state superintendent of elections:

"I secured an official list of the places holding licenses under the liquor tax law as hotels, and found them to be over three thousand in number. . . . I selected for investigation only those that in my judgment were to be classified as suspicious, the total number to be investigated being in the neighborhood of twenty-five hundred. . . . Investigation proved conclusively that a large percentage of these places were being conducted for immoral purposes. . . . I directed the comparison should be made by my deputies of the names found upon the hotel registers on October 7 with those found thereon on October 8. The comparison demonstrated beyond a doubt that a gigantic and almost universal use of these places was to be made for the purpose of registering the inmates as voters."

Mr. Thomas does not find that such lodgings are likely to improve the physical, mental, or moral tone of the lodgers. He says:

"From the foregoing statements it can readily be judged what would be the trend of the lodging-house population. Granting the moral and physical cleanliness of the man who patronizes such lodging-houses, it will be a miracle indeed if his future career does not pass through successive stages which may be accurately described as follows: Dirt, Disease, Degradation, Loss of Work, Vice, Crime.

"First, he passes through a course of self-deterioration until he becomes, second, a public menace and burden."

The hopeful feature of the lodging-house situation is found in the two Mills hotels in New York, which have proved successful from both a financial and a humanitarian view. These hotels, according to Mr. Mills, are not intended for loafers and drunkards, but for self-respecting men of small incomes. They are provided with everything that will conduce to the health and comfort of the lodgers, and their 2,154 bedrooms, of which all but 100 rent at 20 cents a night, are usually well filled. On some winter nights many are turned away. As many as 900 baths have been given in one day in the larger hotel, and 300 a day is the average. The success of this enterprise, in Mr. Thomas's opinion, points to one way for the solution of the problem.

WILL THE NEGRO SAVE THE SOUTH?

SOUTHERN labor experts seem to be of divided opinion upon the desirability of negro labor in the South. Mr. J. Polk Brown, president of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington, June 20, that the dominant cause of the lack of development of the South is the presence of the negroes. He accused them of retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social, and agricultural development of the section, and asserted that if they were absent a better class of labor would take their place. Mr. Brown wanted the race separated from the whites and colonized either in this country or elsewhere, in the interest of the Southern States. From Mr. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, who says that he has had extensive experience with negroes both before and since the war, both in the South and the North, comes the opinion, however, that the negro is sober and industrious and that no other nationality is his equal for work on the farm or in the forest. The editor of *Dixie* (Atlanta), a magazine devoted to Southern industrial interests, goes even further, and asserts:

"The manufacturing center of the United States will one day be located in the South; and this will come about, strange as it may seem, for the reason that the negro is a fixture here. This line of argument may be somewhat startling, even to Southern people who are best acquainted with the situation, for it must be admitted that the negro has been generally considered a hindrance, rather than a help, to the industrial development of the South. . . . . .

"Organized labor, as it exists to-day, is a menace to industry. The negro stands as a permanent and positive barrier against labor organization in the South. This declaration is not carelessly made. It is based upon a painstaking investigation which has extended through many years of intimate acquaintance with Southern conditions, both industrial and sociological."

After explaining the difference between good and bad labor organizations, he continues:

"Here in the South we will never be seriously troubled with the vicious class of labor organizations. The ignorant and vicious portion of our population is not eligible for membership. The negro is not admitted to membership in any of the labor organizations North or South, and he never will be. It is against the nature of things.

"True, there has been some spasmodic effort to organize negro unions, but this plan has proven a flat failure. The negro lacks the venom and vicious tenacity that breeds the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of our country. . . . . .

"So the negro, all unwittingly, is playing an important part in the drama of Southern industrial development. His good nature defies the Socialist. In the mean time, his condition is improving daily. He is becoming skilled in the mechanical arts, and there is no possible hindrance to his efforts in this direction. But the negro and the white man will work separately always.

"In a general way, it is considered that organized labor, of the vicious sort, is an evil which the South has thus far fortunately escaped. But we do not owe this blessing to the neglect of the professional agitator. He has done his best, or rather his worst, and failed. Freedom from vicious Socialistic conditions is a practical and permanent advantage that the South offers to-day, and will always offer, to the manufacturer and to others who are seeking profitable investment. It is this tremendous advantage that will one day make the South the manufacturing center of the United States."

POLITICS AND OUR JUDICIARY.

ELECTION of judges by a popular vote is made the object of a vigorous attack in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook, who holds that judges so chosen can not but be influenced by the partizan feelings of party politics and their integrity and impartiality seriously affected. He begins by referring to late events in New York State:

"Is it safe to leave the selection of judges to campaign committees or to party bosses?

"Recently, the boss of New York City declined to renominate for the supreme court a judge who had served upon the bench with honor and efficiency for twenty-eight years. The reason given was that the judge had 'refused to recognize his obligations to Tammany Hall.'

"In the election of November, 1897, the candidates for the highest judicial office in the State of New York—the chief justiceship of the court of appeals—upon the Republican and the regular Democratic tickets, were named by the state committees of their respective parties. Apparently the people were not consulted. No nominating convention was held, and all the people had to do was to ratify at the polls the choice of their party leaders. To these leaders, this method has other advantages besides its simplicity and directness. Being irresponsible and uncontrolled, they are able the more easily to exact from the candidate a campaign contribution in proportion to the office conferred. In a recent election, Tammany Hall received, 'for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Democratic Party,' the sum of $5,000 from its candidate for the office of justice of the city court, and the sum of $8,830 from its candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court. Both of these candidates were elected. In their position upon the bench, will they be able to forget or disregard the circumstances under which they were selected? Will they, nevertheless, be independent, impartial, and fearless? Will they, none the less, retain the traditional respect and affection of the people?

"These questions involve the integrity of the courts, and hence the foundations of our social and political system."

Mr. Cook then sketches the debate in the Constitutional Conven-

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tion of 1787 which resulted in our present method of choosing the judges of the United States Supreme Court, and the subsequent unsuccessful attacks upon the system. He tells of the methods adopted from time to time by the various States, with the resulting condition as follows:

"Of the forty-five States that now comprise the United States, in five the higher judges are elected by the legislature, in seven they are appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the council or senate, while in thirty-three they are elected by popular vote."

As an example Mr. Cook takes New York State, in which the courts have been connected with popular elections for fifty years. He finds that the courts have been affected for the worse:

"One effect is certain. As a rule it has made the judge a prominent and active member of a political organization; in other words, a partizan in politics. A partizan he must be to obtain the office, and a partizan he must be to keep it. The office of judge, like the other offices filled by popular vote, is subject to the conditions of popular elections; and these are in the exclusive control of the political parties. The nomination is made and the campaign is waged by them and for their benefit. The fact that now and then one party is compelled, by an emphatic demand of the public, the bench, or the bar, to accept as its candidate for judicial office the nominee of another party is an exception that proves the rule. Such a concession is made only through compulsion. It weakens the party as an organization. It gives over to the enemy one of the offices or strongholds, the possession of which increases the party discipline, influence, and power. If a political party is to exist and prevail, it needs every office within its gift, to bestow upon its adherents; either to reward distinguished service, to strengthen wavering allegiance, or to secure a generous campaign contribution. That the office of judge has proved to be no exception to this rule is seen from the examples cited at the beginning of this article. They are not the only ones. Thanks to recent state laws requiring sworn statements of campaign expenses by candidates for office, the facts are now open to the public. In New York, since the passage of such a law in 1890, Tammany Hall received, in 1890, $10,000 from its candidate for the superior court of the city of New York; in 1891, $6,500 from its candidate for the supreme court, and $10,000 from its candidate of the court of common pleas; in 1893, $5,000 from its candidate for the court of common pleas; in 1895, $5,000 from its candidate for the court of general sessions, and $5,000 from its candidate for the supreme court.

"The contribution need not be called the purchase price of the office. It is enough to state that its payment is evidently obligatory upon the candidate by reason of his acceptance of the nomination. Being under obligation to his party for one of its most honored gifts, he manifests his gratitude by becoming one of its most generous supporters. Even in office his zeal does not flag. He participates in party councils and takes the stump in political campaigns. The faithful servant and generous supporter of his party, he is rewarded with a renomination at the end of his term.

"Meanwhile, in the community where he is prominent as a politician, he also sits as a judge. In the interpretation of the law and in the trial of causes he may have to decide between the very men, as litigants or attorneys, with whom he is associated or to whom he is opposed, in the arena of politics. Possibly the cause brought before him has itself arisen out of, or is involved with, the political questions that agitate his community and receive the support or opposition of his party. At any moment his record or sympathy as a politician may come into contrast or conflict with his duty as a judge.

"Even if his association with politics does not influence his judgment or conduct upon the bench, still it tends to weaken his hold upon public confidence and respect. Normally, the judge is regarded with a feeling of deep respect and of genuine affection; but this feeling is based upon a belief in his impartiality, independence, and fearlessness. By allying himself prominently with one class or party as opposed to another—especially by participating in party strife and incurring political animosity—he arouses in the former a hope of favor, and in the latter a fear of disfavor, in his judicial decisions. In both cases his office and function are undermined. The judiciary, while entrusted with preeminent powers, is nevertheless the weakest department of the Government. The force and influence of its decisions rest solely upon the credit and respect with which they are received. The judicial mandate loses much of its power if it be believed to come from a political partizan."

The subtlety of political influence is likely to undermine the firmest character:

"Men of the highest qualifications, intellectual and moral, for judicial office, when chosen under the prevalent system of popular election, can scarcely escape the baleful influences to which that system subjects them. An under-feeling of political obligation, a brooding dread of political decapitation, consciously or unconsciously qualify the judgment and disturb the mind. They at least prevent complete independence and repose. 'It is plain,' says Mr. Bryce, 'that judges, when sucked into the vortex of politics, must lose dignity, impartiality, and influence.'

"In fact, the judiciary can not escape the harmful power of politics so long as it is subject to popular election. The time has come for the States to return to the system of appointment. It is not contended that thereby all evil political influence would be obviated. Under a system of appointment, the selection of judges may at times be controlled by executive favoritism or by political considerations, but the possibility of such control is reduced to a minimum. The executive can be held personally and directly responsible for his appointments to judicial office, and any departure from his duty can be rebuked at the polls.

"Such a reform would be in harmony with a similar reform now in progress in municipal government. In recent years, in some of our great cities, notably New York and Boston, the method of appointment has been substituted for that of popular election in the selection of heads of departments and other similar officers. Thus we are to-day correcting the excesses to which the principles of democracy and of popular election have been carried. The various functions and factors in local and municipal government are being readjusted with less regard to party passion and advancement, and with more attention to an expeditious, economical, honest, and efficient transaction of the public business.

"In this reaction toward better government, let us not neglect the judiciary, the very foundation of the State."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS it is just as well that we did not undertake to whip the Filipinos first and Spain afterward.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT is now a full-fledged doctor of laws and will probably begin doctoring them without delay.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

IF the Cubans can get a good, firm hold on Uncle Sam's left leg they will not care particularly about any other form of annexation.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

JUST to settle this controversy for all time, if his critics will furnish the enemy and the ships, Schley will be pleased to do it all over again.—*The Record, Chicago.*

QUITE a number of prominent statesmen have been suddenly called to Washington on important business, since the President's civil-service order was issued.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE German Emperor is getting possession of a lot of islands whose language is so peculiar that he can not tell whether *lese majeste* is being committed or not.—*The Star, Washington.*

THOSE favoring the President's late civil-service action say the results will prove good when it comes to repairing his fences, because he will have so many more good posts available.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

OUR military authorities have succeeded in preventing cock-fighting in Cuba and Puerto Rico! The benighted Spaniards should come to Coney Island and learn what is the only legitimate pastime.—*The Pilot, Boston.*

O'HOOLIHAN: "Do ye moind the foolishness av the Peace Conference, Grady?" Grady: "Phat it is?" O'Hoolihan: "Thryin' to bring about gin'ral peace, an' no riprisintitive av owld Oireland there."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"A TRUST," remarked the very prosperous-looking man, "is a public blessing." "Maybe it is," answered the unassuming friend, "but I can't help thinking it is one of the kind that would brighten as it took its flight."—*The Star, Washington.*

THE way we have been capturing the markets of the world in the last few months leads one to expect that some American will soon be shipping over a few samples of hand-made crises to France and soliciting orders.—*The Record, Chicago.*

"IS it true," asked the cadaverous man, "that there is to be a pie trust?" "There has been one for more than a hundred years," answered the fat man, "and every four years we hold an election to see who shall run it."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

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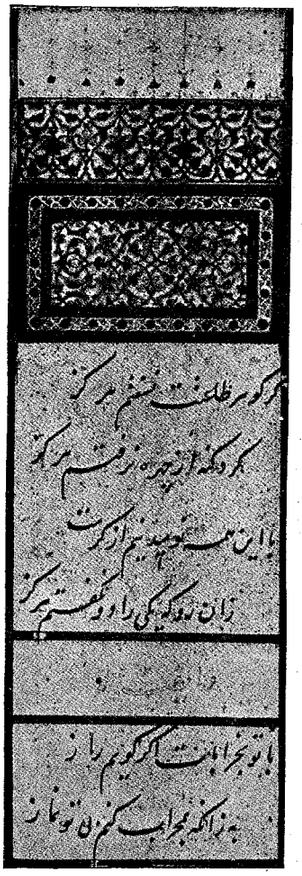
LETTERS AND ART.

FITZGERALD'S VARYING RENDITIONS OF THE RUBÁIYÁT.

A WRITER in a recent number of *Literature*, under the title "An Unhappy Recension," takes Edward FitzGerald severely to task for what he terms the latter's manifold and grievous sins against literary judgment in his several revisions of the Rubáiyát. He writes:



FIRST PAGE OF ORIGINAL MS. OF THE RUBÁIYÁT IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

"FitzGerald's greatest friend, Tennyson, was one of the most accomplished and unerringly well-inspired of revisers; FitzGerald himself was apparently his exact opposite in these respects. A comparison stanza by stanza of the first version of the Rubáiyát published in 1859 with the revised text of the poem, will show that it is not going too far to say that FitzGerald has seldom touched any of his original work save to mar it, or varied its form of expression except for the worse. Who, for instance, being familiar with the splendidly audacious opening stanza of the 1859 edition:

> "'Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night
> Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight;
> And, lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
> The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light,'"

can forget the blank discomfiture with which he saw that both these daring strokes of Oriental imagery had disappeared under the reviser's hand in the edition of 1868, and that for the novel and vividly picturesque figure of the hunter with his lasso of rays has been substituted a hackneyed comparison with the archer."

The later edition—there were altogether five editions in FitzGerald's lifetime—prints the lines as follows:

> "Wake! For the Sun, who scattered into flight
> The Stars before him from the Field of Night,
> Drives Night along with them from Heaven, and strikes
> The Sultan's Turret with a Shaft of Light."

The writer, after alluding to the many small alterations—"merely fidgety and vexatious"—with which the revised version abounds, continues:

"Everywhere there is visible the same strange determination to substitute the expanded and elaborate for the terser and more pregnant phrase. Thus:

> "'Then said a second, 'Ne'er a peevish Boy
> Would break the Bowl from which he drank in joy,
> And he that with his hand the Vessel made
> Will surely not in after wrath destroy?'

The last two lines originally ran:

> "'Shall he that *made* the Vessel in pure Love
> And Fancy, in an after rage destroy?'

'With his hand,' for 'in pure Love and Fancy'! What an 'amendment'! . . . FitzGerald's recension of the original Rubáiyát must forever remain on record as a melancholy example of the way in which the most critical taste may fail a man who sets to work to surpass the unsurpassable."

There are altogether sixty-seven stanzas—out of the one hundred and one that compose the later editions of the translation—in which considerable differences exist between the early and later editions.

A book full of interest to all lovers of Omar Khayyam and FitzGerald is the recent sumptuous edition of the Rubáiyát by Edward Heron-Allen, containing a photographic facsimile of the original manuscript of the Persian poem, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, together with a transliteration of this manuscript into modern Persian characters, a literal translation into English, and extensive bibliographical and critical matter. We reproduce the first page of this manuscript herewith, showing the first quatrain, and the first two lines of the second. The Bodleian manuscript contains altogether one hundred and fifty-eight quatrains. It need hardly be said that FitzGerald, while preserving in a marvelous manner the spirit of the original, often departed very far from the letter, suppressing many quatrains and combining others. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, in a passage which has been said to be "unsurpassed in the literature of criticism," calls FitzGerald's translation

"the poetic transfusion of a poetic spirit from one language to another, and the rerepresentation of the ideas and images of the original in a form not altogether diverse from their own, but perfectly adapted to the new conditions of time, place, custom, and habit of mind in which they reappear. . . . It is the work of a poet inspired by the work of a poet; not a copy, but a reproduction; not a translation, but a redelivery of a poetic inspiration."

As an evidence of how closely FitzGerald often kept both to the spirit and the letter of the original poem, we quote Mr. Herron-Allen's literal translation of quatrain 149 of the Persian manuscript:

> "I desire a little ruby wine and a book of verses,
> just enough to keep me alive, and half a loaf is needful;
> and then, that I and thou should sit in a desolate place
> is better than the kingdom of a sultan."

The reader will not fail to recognize in this a substantial likeness to FitzGerald's exquisite quatrain—with a new infusion of the spirit of poesy pulsing through it:

> "A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
> A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou
> Beside me singing in the Wilderness——
> Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow."

Again, as evidence of how far FitzGerald often departed from both letter and spirit, or rather infused the spirit of the whole of the original poem into a few lines, take stanza 157 of the Bodleian manuscript:

> "Had I charge of the matter I would not have come,
> and likewise could I control my going, where should I go?
> Were it not better than that, that in this world
> I had neither come, nor gone, nor lived?"

We recognize in this—but only faintly—the sentiment of FitzGerald's oft-quoted lines:

> "Ah, Love! could you and I with Him conspire
> To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire,
> Would we not shatter it to bits—and then
> Remold it nearer to the Heart's desire!"

An Author's Revenge.—An alluring picture of the pleasures of successful authorhood is given by a writer in a recent number of *The Independent*. He tells of a mythical author who, after many failures and many heartburnings over rejected manuscripts, finally became famous, so that editors and publishers were eager to obtain articles from his pen. Says the writer:

"A small colored boy guarded the outer door and took the cards of editors who crowded his anteroom, jostling one another, and who wanted special Sunday and other features. . . . He had, however, a very retentive memory, and for the ordinary editors

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who had returned his manuscripts unconsidered and unread when he was unknown he had a printed form that read:

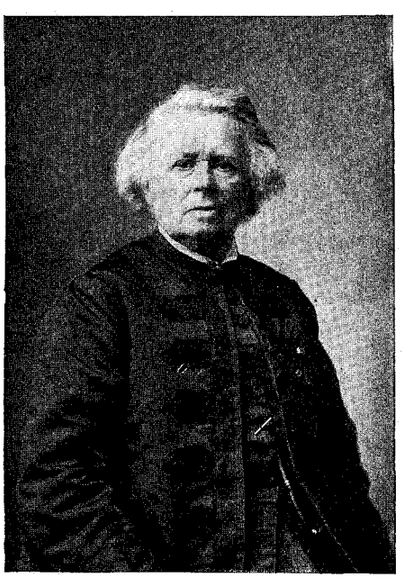
"'Washington Irving Browne has received your request for a manuscript. He regrets to say that it will not now be possible for him to consider your present wishes in this regard. His time is so engrossed in his regular channels that he is unable to consider anything outside of his present clientèle. This does not imply any lack of appreciation on his part of your suggested patronage or signify in any way that the standard of your magazine is not acceptable to him. It has been a pleasure for him to have received the courtesy of your submitted request. Respectfully.'"

The New York *Times*, commenting on this tale, caps it with a true story of Stevenson in which the author again has the best of it, to the following effect:

"Here was revenge sweet to be sure. And once Robert Louis Stevenson partook of it in his own genial, gentle way. When he visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the mean time the 'stuff' had been disposed of elsewhere and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson, like Washington Irving Browne, had a 'very retentive memory.' He rolled a cigarette and repeated the incident. 'How provoking,' said the editor. 'I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you.' Stevenson lighted his cigarette and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: 'Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw.'"

ROSA BONHEUR.

ALTHO few would deny that Rosa Bonheur's works have of late years by no means retained the place which they held in the popular fancy thirty years ago, and while in the estimate of critics her fame has suffered some decline, she still unquestionably stands at the head of the list of women who have attained



ROSA BONHEUR.

eminence in art, and her death on May 26 has commanded wide attention. Her friend, Mme. Blanc, writing in *The Outlook* only a few days before her death, gives the following account of her as she appeared in her home at the Chateau de By:

"We shall surprise her here, in a fine studio on the first floor, at work as usual, her two favorite dogs near her; still brisk and agile, in spite of her years, clad in masculine attire, which she wears with the ease of one accustomed to it from youth. When a vocation leads one to frequent horse-markets, to tramp over the rich loam of plowed fields and the litter of farm stables day after day; when one lives in the company of animals, in all kinds of weather and seasons, trousers seem far more practical than skirts. The blue serge suit that Rosa Bonheur wears in her studio is the neatest and best-fitting thing imaginable. Her slender, wiry, and admirably proportioned little body moves at ease in a very loose sack coat; her thick silvery hair is cut just below the ears and sets an aureole of light on her fine brow. None of her recent portraits, except one by an American artist, Miss Klumpke, gives any idea of the delicacy of her physiognomy lit up by sparkling eyes that penetrate one."

Of Rosa Bonheur's early years in Paris Mr. Hay Forbes draws the following picture in a recent number of *The Criterion*:

"In the year of our Lord 1832 there came up from Bordeaux to Paris, a poor little drawing-master, a few francs in his pocket, and in his train four hungry youngsters—one being Marie Rosalie, ten years of age, a swarthy, black-browed, leggy youngster. She was the eldest of the lot and was sent as a day-boarder to the nuns of Chaillot in the Rue de Reuilly. Daily for five years she trudged away to school. Her road lay through the Bois—delightfully wild and woody in those days. Perhaps half the time she resisted the temptation of the green and lawless park; the rest of the time she played truant. So the good nuns summoned her father. He came, the poor little drawing-master, sadly enough. And the nuns said: 'It is wasting time and money to leave Marie Rosalie here; she is too stupid to learn—she can never be a governess.' Gloomily the little man led her home—this dark-visaged, bony little maid, who had not wit enough for a governess, nor beauty enough for a wife. He bound her 'prentice to a dressmaker. She couldn't sew—in a week she was home again. Then he put her in another school, where he was drawing-master. She had her first lesson in drawing. She was fifteen. By the time she was sixteen she was an artist of no mean talent; and she worked like a little beaver. Up in the garret of their sixth-floor back she kept a tame sheep—and drew him. She drew in the Louvre; drew in the Bois; drew in the slaughter-house. In 1840 she was eighteen years of age. She determined to paint a picture for the Salon. She took for her subject two common pet rabbits nibbling carrots. It was exhibited—with a picture of sheep and goats—the next year. These pictures were signed 'Rosa Bonheur'—Marie Rosalie had vanished forever. From that time her life was easeful. Success came slowly but surely; her fame in the world grew apace. The little drawing-master died, snuffed out by the cholera. Rosa Bonheur was left with a ready-made family on her hands. She taught Auguste, the elder brother, to paint animals almost as well as she painted them herself. She taught Isidore to be a tolerable animal sculptor. Little Juliette (who became Mme. Peyrol) turned out a graceful painter of flowers and fruit."

As to her characteristics and rank as an artist, Mr. Forbes says:

"In the first place—it is well this should be said—Rosa Bonheur was the greatest of women painters. She did not paint like a woman—the pretty graces of Angelica Kaufmann, the fanciful mysticism of Berthe Morisot were utterly alien to her. If you compare her with the greatest modern animal painter, Troyon, still more conspicuous is her lack of all those qualities that we are wont to call feminine. She had, I think, as true an insight into animal life as Troyon had; but she had none of his poetry, none of his sentiment for light, none of his feeling for color, none of his spiritual imagination—if you will permit me to use a strutting phrase. She painted more correctly than Troyon—but that is mere matter of rhetoric, and negligible. The chief note of her work was its sincerity. She was inflexibly sincere. Using the word in its very best sense, I would say she was prosaic. She had no wine in her soul. Her work was wholesome in its equable spirit; there was a sort of familiar realism about it that went straight to the public heart. Then it was masterly—all her pictures of animals (there need be no question of her landscapes) impress you with a compelling sense of being well done. You say to yourself: 'The artist has achieved precisely the effect she had in mind—neither more nor less by a hair's breadth.' Take the 'Horse-Fair,' for instance, which you may see in the Metro-

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politan Museum of this city. It has no emotional background. There are no spiritual contents. There is no imagination. Here you have a picture of horses—the realism softened into a sort of familiar and popular picturesqueness—full of vigor, well-painted, well-drawn, well-composed; a picture that will wear like a page of Thackeray's prose.

"This resolute and strenuous little artist was influenced very little by contemporary thought and contemporary modes of expression. The influence of George Sand is discernible in 'Labourage Nivernais' (in the Luxembourg), which is a pictorial translation of the novel. School after school arose in painting, but Mlle. Bonheur went her own way undisturbed. Her period of production lasted until 1870. Her earlier pictures were the best. 'The Ploughing Near Nevers' and the 'Haymakers' (both in the Luxembourg) are, after the 'Horse-Fair,' her masterpieces, and they were painted before she was thirty. Her visit to England and Scotland in 1856 bore fruit in a half-dozen memorable canvases, the 'Denizens of the Highlands'—that picture, perfectly composed of shaggy steers—the 'Scottish Raid,' a far bolder study than the 'Horse-Fair,' and 'Morning in the Highlands.'

"No animal painter has covered so wide a field as Mlle. Bonheur. She could paint any animal and painted them all equally well. The three horses who thunder along the road in her 'Three Musketeers' are not a whit more individual than the brown bull who lurches at you from the 'Long Reeds,' or more intimate than her Scotch sheep and slim does of Fontainebleau. Hers was a broad, sincere, equable talent. In the animal world life is simple and plain—the passions are poised—there are no great emotional heights and no depths. Now this life Rosa Bonheur reproduced with a large measure of authentic realism. She added nothing to what she saw; she never degenerated into anecdote—her dogs never rescued drowning babies, her lions never walked abroad with Una. Add, too, that she threw over everything a glamour of familiarity—that she never overstepped the prosaic—and you have the secret of her popularity. That she was the most popular artist of her day, and that, withal, she never condescended to any of the tawdry tricks of Millais, Frith, *et al.*, is a fine compliment to the taste of the age. She did not belong to the hierarchy of great artists, merely because the good Lord, who made her a painter, did not make her a poet as well."

The London *Athenæum* takes a somewhat higher view of her rank as a painter. Speaking of her early studies and later triumphs it says:

"She had no teachers except her father and nature; but Cogniet did, indeed, greatly help the girl with encouragement of many kinds, as he recognized her ability and her insight into nature. One of her most frequented studies was the Abattoir du Roule, where, with characteristic fortitude, she not only controlled her natural repugnance to scenes of slaughter, but overcame all the disgust which attended the '*brutalité grossière*' of the people employed there. Even at this early period she studied not only the outward aspects and anatomical construction of the creatures she painted, but their passions and tempers. . . . . .

"The greatest glory of Rosa's youth soon followed the loss of her father: that noble landscape with animals which is known to all the world as 'Labourage Nivernais' was finished, sent to the Salon, bought by the nation, engraved, and hung in the Louvre, as it now hangs in the Luxembourg. From this time a constant stream of successes followed. Masterpiece after masterpiece came from her easel, and of such equality of merit that no one will venture to say which is her chief work. 'The Farmer of Auvergne,' 'The Chalk Wagon of the Limousin,' 'The Charcoal-Burners,' and 'The Horse Fair' followed each other during a long series of years. Of the last there are at least three slightly different versions with a uniform inspiration. Of these one attained the unique distinction of being the first work by a living foreign animal painter which was admitted to the National Gallery. When 'The Horse Fair' first appeared at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, it created a sensation only paralleled by that which attended Mr. Frith's 'Derby Day' and Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Christ in the Temple.' There are at least four prints of 'The Horse Fair,' and the work itself has held its place in popular estimation. 'The Hay Field' came soon after it, and was immediately bought by the French Government.

"Rosa Bonheur's pictures may be counted by scores, but not one of them was put forth in a crude and unfinished state; honors were poured upon her, but, stedfast, sober, and self-restrained to the last, she, like her great contemporary Mme. Henriette Browne, held aloof from the squabbles, the aggressions, and the follies of her neighbors, not less than from those corruptions of French contemporary art which have given to the world two Salons, and degraded painting in its natural center, Paris. . . . At By she lived, at By she died, the object of a world's admiration."

Rosa Bonheur's preference for masculine attire and her carelessness as to dress naturally led to not a few amusing incidents. The writer in *The Outlook* already quoted says of this characteristic:

"At first she lived on a sixth floor in the Rue Rumford, where she had found a way to make a sheep climb up to her rooms, but without any other possibility of becoming acquainted with oxen than by heroically going to study them at the slaughter-house, in the midst of carnage. Next she occupied a sort of cottage in the Rue d'Assas, about which an anecdote is current whose authenticity we can not guarantee. When she moved there, and just as her goods and chattels were being carried in, she returned, in muddy boots, from a day's painting in the country; the movers, misled by her accoutrements, took her for a boy of their own class, and asked her, roughly enough, to help them instead of standing there idly looking on; which she did, with a good grace, putting up with all their bad jokes on the weakness of her muscles. Later on, having resumed her feminine garments, which she calls her 'natural clothes,' and always wears in company and in town, she came back among the workmen and gave them a generous fee."

The following incident, taken from the New York *Tribune* (June 4), is given by a newspaper writer who paid a visit to By some years ago in order to obtain an interview with Mlle. Bonheur:

"A funny-looking man came toward me knitting his brows. He wore an enormous straw hat. Under it was a soft, beardless face, browned by the sun and lighted by chestnut-colored eyes; a small nose exaggerated the size of the large mouth, with rows of superb teeth, and there was a breezy flow of long hair.

"'Who are you? Where do you come from, and what do you want?' he said sharply, stopping and thrusting his small hands in the pockets of gray, ribbed trousers.

"This sharp questioning disconcerted me for a moment, but, recovering, I answered, 'I am a journalist, and wish to see Miss Bonheur.'

"'Well, look at her,' said the little peasant, taking off his great hat. 'You must excuse me; I am obliged to keep intruders away.'"

THE BALZAC CENTENARY IN FRANCE.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honoré de Balzac, which was celebrated with much *eclat* at Tours on May 20, receives much attention in the French press, altho the Gallic mind has been much distracted by the contemporaneous glorifications of the living hero of France, Major Marchand. We quote from a number of *L'Illustration* which appeared just before the Marchand furor had reached its more effervescent stage, the following characteristically French picture:

"Decidedly, Balzac is the *lion* of the hour, as they used to say in his day. Everywhere there is an extraordinary outburst of zeal to glorify the memory of the illustrious novelist—at Tours, where he was born a hundred years ago, at Paris where he died fifty years ago. Our most eminent sculptors are striving—without success thus far, however—to model the figure of the master and to symbolize his genius. Finally, the number incessantly increases of those who, never having read a line of the author of the 'Comédie Humaine,' proclaim themselves proudly 'Balzacians.' And perhaps it is for a great name the supreme sanction of posterity that such a naïve cult should thus display its touching faith.

"But this is not enough for the enlightened admirers of Balzac. They demand for him the honors of the Pantheon. Why? 'If there is a French Academy, I have a right to be in it,' said, one day, with a manly freedom, one of our contemporary writers

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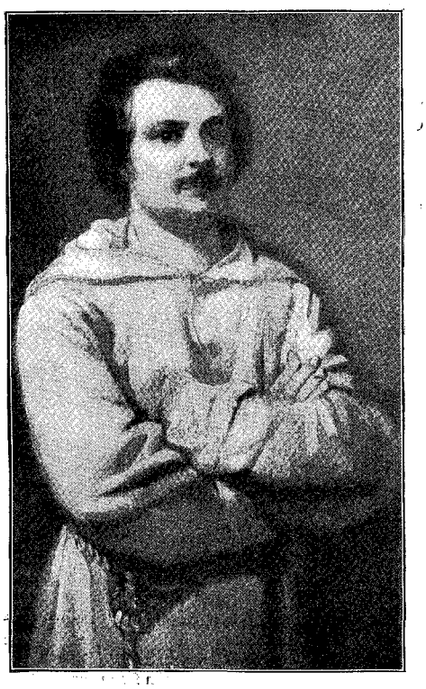
whom it is useless, I think, to designate more explicitly. But altho he was not greatly troubled by excess of modesty, Balzac abstained from formulating so crudely his personal opinion of his rights to immortality. He could not, however, be unconscious of his just dues, and could understand without presumption that his place was allotted under the cupola of the Palais-Mazarin. But how as to that other cupola, reserved for posthumous apotheosis—did he not sometimes see it rise up before him, in the vast dreams of his fevered imagination? The hypothesis of such a vision on his part is not improbable, witness this curious passage in a letter which he wrote in 1844 to Mme. Hanska:



PORTRAIT OF BALZAC, BY BOULANGER.

"'In short, here is the spot which I amuse myself with: Four men have exerted a vast influence in this half century: Napoleon, Cuvier, O'Connell; *I* would like to be the fourth. The first lived by the blood of Europe, he was steeped in arms and warfare; the second was wedded to the whole world; the third has given new birth to a nation; for my part, I have carried a whole social fabric in my head.'

"Altho he did not realize all the designs of his ambition, it is still true that this prodigious intellect must occupy the most considerable place in the literature of the first part of this century. And thus, 'if there is a Pantheon, Balzac has a right to be in it.'" —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. OLIPHANT: A LITERARY HEROINE.

IN "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant," published last month in London, we have the personal records of a long literary career—the life of an intellectual and kindly woman who just missed attaining something like greatness. Mrs. Oliphant, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilson, was born in the Scotch Lowlands in 1820. Her father during her younger days was an official in the custom house at Liverpool. Some of the circumstances of her early life in this city and her first essays in literature are thus related by her:

"We lived in the most singularly secluded way. I never was at a dance till after my marriage, never went out, never saw anybody at home. Our pleasures were books of all and every kind, newspapers, and magazines, which formed the staple of our conversation as well as our amusement. In the time of my depression and sadness my mother had had a bad illness, and I was her nurse, or at least attendant. I had to sit for hours by her bedside and keep quiet. I had no liking then for needlework, a taste which developed afterward, so I took to writing. There was no particular purpose in my beginning except this: to secure some amusement and occupation for myself while I sat by my mother's bedside. I wrote a little book in which the chief character was an angelic elder sister, unmarried, who had the charge of a family of motherless brothers and sisters, and who had a shrine of sorrow in her life in the shape of the portrait and memory of her lover, who had died young. It was all very innocent and guileless, and my audience—to wit, my mother and brother Frank—were highly pleased with it. (It was published long after by W. on his own account, and very silly I think it is, poor little thing.) I think I was then about sixteen. Afterward I wrote another very much concerned with the church business, in which the heroine, I recollect, was a girl who in the beginning of the story was a sort of half-witted, undeveloped creature, but who ended by being one of those lofty poetical beings whom girls love. She was called, I recollect, Ibby, but why I can not explain. I had the satisfaction afterward, when I came to my full growth, of burning the manuscript, which was a three-volume business. I don't think any effort was ever made to get a publisher for it."

Later Mrs. Oliphant met Major Blackwood, and through the publishing house of which he was head began to address a larger public. A marriage which left her a widow at thirty, with £1,000 of indebtedness, compelled her to use her utmost exertions to support herself and her three children. Her first successful literary venture, "The Carringford" series of stories, brought her in £1,500 from the Blackwoods, and the tide of her fortune turned to success, yet she had much to make her take a sober view of life. Perhaps something also of the spirit of the age she could not throw off. *The Athenæum* (May 13), which gives an extended review to the work, remarks this trait and says:

"The tone of the autobiography is sad—singularly sad it will seem to those who knew Mrs. Oliphant as a bright, kindly woman who toiled on industriously and without complaint for many years, and did not know or remember how many sorrows had darkened her career and weighed down her inborn optimism. The reader who had a superficial acquaintance with her or who knew her only by her writings, and did not pay heed to such revelations of her deeper self as 'The Beleaguered City,' will be surprised by passages such as these:

"'I have lived a laborious life, incessant work, incessant anxiety—and yet so strange, so capricious is this human being that I would not say I have had an unhappy life. I have said this to one or two friends who know faintly without details what I have had to go through, and astonished them. Sometimes I am miserable—always there is in me the sense that I may have active cause to be so at any moment—always the gnawing pangs of anxiety, and deep, deep dissatisfaction beyond words, and the sense of helplessness, which of itself is despair. And yet there are times when my heart jumps up in the old unreasonable way, and I am —yes, happy—tho the word seems so inappropriate—without any cause for it, with so many causes the other way. I wonder whether this is want of feeling, or mere temperament and elasticity, or if it is a special compensation—"Werena my heart licht I wad dee"—Grizel Hume must have had the same.'"

With marvelous courage and generosity she took her brother and his children into her house in a time of need, sent the boy with her own sons to Eton, and educated the girls abroad. The heroism of the deed is enhanced by her simple narration of the incident:

"I had been obliged to work pretty hard before to meet all the too great expenses of the house. Now four people were added to it, very small two of them, but the others not inexpensive members of the house. I remember making a kind of pretense to myself that I had to think it over, to make a great decision, to give up what hopes I might have had of doing now my very best, and to set myself steadily to make as much money as I could, and do the best I could for the three boys. I think that in some pages of my old book I have put this down with a little half-sincere attempt at a heroical attitude. I don't think, however, that there was any reality in it. I never did nor could, of course, hesitate for a moment as to what had to be done. It had to be done, and that was enough, and there is no doubt that it was much more congenial to me to drive on and keep everything going, with a certain scorn of the increased work, and metaphorical toss of my head, as if it mattered! than it ever would have been to labor with an artist's fervor and concentration to produce a masterpiece. One can't be two things or serve two masters. Which was God and which was mammon in that individual case it would be hard to say, perhaps; for once in a way mammon, meaning the money which fed my flock, was in a kind of a poor way God, so far as the necessities of that crisis went. And the wonder was that we did it, I can't tell how, economizing, I fear, very little, never knowing quite at the beginning of the year how the ends would come together at Christmas, always with troublesome debts and forestalling of money earned, so that I had generally

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eaten up the price of a book before it was printed, but always—thank God for it!—so far successfully that, tho always owing somebody, I never owed anybody to any unreasonable amount or for any unreasonable extent of time, but managed to pay everything and do everything, to stint nothing, to give them all that was happy and pleasant and of good report through all those dear and blessed boyish years."

Mrs. Oliphant was on terms of intimacy with many celebrated literary people of her day—particularly with the Carlyles. She wrote a life of Edward Irving which warmed the sage of Chelsea into eulogistic praise. Mrs. Carlyle thus writes to Mrs. Oliphant:

"I do long to see you to tell you, not what I think of your book, but what Mr. C. thinks, which is more to the purpose! I never heard him praise a woman's book, hardly any man's, as cordially as he praises this of yours! You are 'worth whole cartloads of Mulocks and Brontês, and things of that sort.' 'You are full of geniality and genius, even!' 'Nothing has so taken him by the heart for years as this biography!' You are really 'a fine, clear, loyal, sympathetic female being.' The only fault he finds in you is a certain dimness about dates and arrangements of time!—in short, I never heard so much praise out of his head at one rush! and I am so glad! For me, I am not in a state to express an opinion yet, having read only here a little and there a little, in whichever volume Mr. C. was not occupied with, and admit 'a pressure of things'!—all the worse for being trivial things. But to-morrow I shall begin at the beginning. Mr. C. got to the end last night, and the last part was the best of all, he says; and that he is 'very glad—very glad indeed that such a biography of Edward Irving exists.'"

The rather extraordinary view which she gives us of Lord Tennyson's habitual crabbedness of manner when in society tallies, however, with many of the anecdotes of him which have been published. It must be confessed that in it the poet, who had reaped all that fame and worldly fortune had to give, does not present a very creditable figure beside this quiet little woman who had met the world so bravely, and yet missed many of the marks of appreciation:

"Mrs. Tennyson lay upon her sofa, as she did always—tho able to be taken to the luncheon-table by her excellent son Hallam, whom I knew a little, and who was always kind and pleasant. I have always thought that Tennyson's appearance was too emphatically that of a poet, especially in his photographs; the fine frenzy, the careless picturesqueness, were almost too much. He looked the part too well, but in reality there was a roughness and acrid gloom about the man which saved him from his over-romantic appearance. He paid no attention to me, as was very natural. The conversation turned somehow upon his little play of 'The Falcon'—now more forgotten, I think, than any of his others, tho it seemed to me much the most effective of them. I said something about its beauty, and that I thought it just the kind of entertainment which a gracious prince might offer to his guests, and he replied, with a sort of indignant sense of grievance, 'And they tell me people won't go to see it.' I am afraid, however, that I did not attract the poet in any way. . . . However, feeling I had not been entirely a success—a feeling very habitual to me—I was glad of Mrs. Stewart's sign of departure, and went up to Mrs. Tennyson on the sofa, to which she had returned, to take my leave. I am never good at parting politenesses, and I dare say was very *gauche* in saying that it was so kind of her to ask me; while she graciously responded that she was delighted to have seen me, etc., according to the established ritual in such cases. Tennyson was standing by, lowering over us with his ragged beard and his saturnine look. He eyed us, while these pretty speeches were being made, with cynical eyes. 'What liars you women are!' he said. There could not have been anything more true, but, to be sure, it was not so civil as it was true."

Boston's Opinion of Perosi.—Perosi's oratorio of "The Transfiguration of Christ" was sung by the Boston Cecilia a short time ago. The performance is spoken of by musical critics there as a grievous disappointment, both from the viewpoint of art and technic. The American critic evidently does not believe in Perosi, and after this pronouncement from Boston, and the following crushing comment on the Cecilia concert which we quote from *The American Art Journal*, Perosi, we should think, would feel impelled to renounce music and retire to the more fitting and congenial surroundings of a Roman monastery:

"There is nothing suggestive even of the musician of average talent, nothing to demonstrate that Don Lorenzo Perosi had anything to say. He handles the tools of his art like a thoughtless amateur; he does not carve, but scratches; there is no firmness of hand, no intensity of thought, no originality even of the lumbering kind. Perosi has studied the old masters without understanding them; even as an imitator he is a sad failure, and to compare him to Palestrina, as his admirers have done, is to indulge in the most crushing satire.

"The music suggests nothing, it appeals neither to the intellect nor to the emotions; one listens to it in a kind of hopeless surprise, and departs carrying away not the slightest grain of comfort. The orchestration is of the trivial kind; the music is without character, without contrasts, without indication that it might not have been written by any bright conservatory pupil. The singers did their best to build a palace out of arid sand, but the sand conquered.

"The concert ended with Verdi's 'Te Deum,' and it gave the audience the opportunity of judging between genius and incapacity."

NOTES.

D'ANNUNZIO'S new play, "Gloria," has been hissed off the stage at Naples, and Eleonore Duse, it is said, has abandoned her intention of producing it in Rome. The author is not so easily put down, however, and will immediately publish it in book-form, with a dedication "To the dogs who hissed it at Naples." Neapolitan dogs must be a species of geese, according to this use of the word, altho many people would say they showed surprising good sense for that fowl.

THE Seidl memorial volume will probably bring the widow of the dead musician something more than five thousand dollars, which, with the sixteen thousand dollars netted by the recent Seidl memorial performance at the Metropolitan Opera-House, will make a not inconsiderable sum. Yet when one recalls the fact that Jean and Edouard de Reschke receive two thousand two hundred dollars a night, the rewards of a musical career, even among great musicians, do not seem very evenly divided, for Seidl left little or no fortune at his death.

"NO. 5, JOHN STREET" is having a large sale in America and a still larger one in England. The author, Mr. Richard Whiting, is not an American as many have supposed, says the New York *Times*. In spite of his many references to America and Americans he is a full-blooded Britisher, of an ancient line of Yorkshire farmers. He has been for many years a London journalist, and has made two visits to this country. He began his career, however, as an artist in the Latin Quarter in Paris, and one of his old friends is Justin Huntly McCarthy, the translator of the Rubáiyát, and the recent husband of Cissy Loftus.

APROPOS of the announcement that McGill University, Montreal, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the London *Academy* drops into poetry to the following effect:

"Why have you been so long, McGill?
Where were you when our friend was ill?
Its surely wrong to wait until
He's well before you 'doctor' him."

As a matter of fact, remarks *The Academy*, Mr. Kipling is particularly pleased that this honor, the first degree he has received but probably by no means the last, should come to him, as he puts it in his letter of acceptance, from "the elder sister of the new nations within the empire."

RUDYARD KIPLING has recently brought suit for damages against Elbert Hubbard, of the Roycroft Shop, at East Aurora. The grounds of complaint seem to be technical and involve practically the same issue as in the suit recently brought against G. P. Putnam's Sons—that is, the right of a publisher to give a name of his own to a volume, even tho the matter contained therein is not covered by copyright. For instance, Mr. Hubbard has called a certain poem "The Dipsy Chanty." Mr. Kipling admits that the expression "Dipsy Chanty" occurs several times in the poem, but avers that the correct title is "The Last Chanty." G. P. Putnam's Sons called their set of Kipling's works "The Brushwood Edition," but Mr. Kipling says he never authorized any such title, and denies the right of the Putnams, or any one else, to distinguish his books by any title he has not himself chosen. Mr. Kipling brings up another point that has never been adjudicated—as to the right to print selections from an uncopyrighted book. To print the book entire is, of course, privileged; but to print selections from it, Mr. Kipling claims, might place the author in a very wrong light before the public and tend to injure him in the estimation of intelligent readers. The recent suit brought by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for infringement in publication of "The Autocrat," failed because it was shown by the defendant that the matter was first printed in an uncopyrighted magazine. All the Kipling poems printed by Mr. Hubbard, it is claimed, were first printed in newspapers in India or magazines in England, which periodicals were not copyrighted in America: and whether the courts will take cognizance of the points brought up by Mr. Kipling is yet, of course, an open question. It is said that Mr. Kipling has now twenty-three suits in process, against as many different publishers and booksellers throughout the United States.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WRITING AND THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

SPEECH seems to come so naturally to man that we forget he must have been thousands of years in acquiring it and that his first efforts are completely lost. No language that is spoken to-day, and none of those dead languages that are preserved in written form, resemble at all the speech of our remote forefathers. What that speech was, and how it was first reduced to writing, M. T. Obalski attempts to tell us in an article in *La Science Française*, May 19, in the light of some of the most recent investigations. Says M. Obalski:

"When we compare the designs by means of which certain savage tribes of North America represent men, animals, and plants, we are struck with their resemblance to the rudimentary figures traced by children.

"An instinct for imitation leads men to reproduce the forms of surrounding objects, and in the invention of the graphic art he has aimed to materialize his thoughts and give them form and substance; he has wished to supply the place of the absent word, and even to depict it to the eye in the present and in the future.

"From the identity of object springs the identity of the means used to attain it, and writing thus becomes one of the most powerful instruments of civilization.

"It is generally admitted that writing was at first ideographic and solely by means of pictures, as it is yet among certain Indian tribes of North America; it then became phonetic, then syllabic, and finally alphabetic, thus reaching its apogee.

"Certain of the letters of the alphabet themselves have a very pronounced pictorial origin. The first letters of the Greek alphabet, for instance, had once the form of an ox's head, of a house, of a tent, of a camel, of a door, etc.

"In ideographic writing, man limits himself to the representation pure and simple of the beings or objects which he wishes to recall, such as a tree, a brook, a lion. This is ideographism proper or concrete.

"Our [the French] libraries contain some curious specimens of ideographic writing, accompanying the earliest narratives of our missionaries in Canada.

"Next we come to pure symbolism, which consists in expressing abstract ideas by figures that will suggest these ideas to others, a bird signifying speed, a fox cunning, etc.

"From this point to phonetic writing there is an immense step to be taken. Here the image or symbol must represent a sound. The 'rebus' is really a transition form between ideographic and phonetic writing.

"The American savages give us numerous examples of all these different modes of writing. With the Chinese, writing has been arrested in its development, at the syllabic form; it is not alphabetic.

"The characters used in Mexican inscriptions seem to have been formed of parts of symbols once used in their integrity, but we do not know whether these hieroglyphics, whose meaning is still a mystery, ever had phonetic value like those of the Egyptians and the Chinese.

"We ourselves still use in astronomy a kind of hieroglyphics to indicate the signs of the zodiac.

"Traces of writing have been sought in relics of the Stone Age, but only a few primitive hieroglyphics have been found, traced on bits of wood and horn discovered in cave-dwellings.

"Without attempting to solve the problem that is still taxing the wisdom of the most learned linguists, we may, with some appearance of reason, imagine the primitive man as expressing his feelings by cries similar to our interjections and his more lively perceptions by imitative words. His vocabulary was poor in words, wanting almost entirely in abstract terms, but his language was rich in metaphors, exuberant with images, reflecting his lively emotions. Numerous gestures must have accompanied the expression of his feelings and thoughts, imperfect as it was. But altho we can form a more or less exact idea of the primitive processes of speech, we have, unhappily, no means of knowing the language or languages of our first ancestors.

"It is quite generally agreed that all languages probably began by being monosyllabic, as Chinese is still. From monosyllabism they went on to agglutination (the state of a majority of American Indian languages), consisting of simple juxtaposition of the elements—often numerous—that enter into the formation of the words, each of which is thus equivalent to a whole phrase. Finally language passed to the inflective stage, that of the classical tongues. Such are the successive stages that language passes through before reaching its complete development.

"At the end of the Stone Age the population reached a state of density which, obliging a greater division of labor, conduced inevitably to more rapid progress. In this stage, the needs of commerce and communication being more pressing and more frequent, the numerous inconsistent human modes of speech, consisting of simple imitative sounds accompanied by gestures, gave place slowly to more general types, which gradually became more precise and developed into true languages.

"Language being not only the external manifestation of thought, but also in some sort identified with it, its development is one with that of the human mind itself.

"The most simple and easy expressions must have been those that were first formed. By a very natural process which may yet be seen in children, these first vocal expressions, which are very few in number, serve spontaneously to designate objects and ideas analogous to those that they designated at first by the simple addition of accessory roots, later agglutinated so that they formed but one word with the former and finally transformed under the influence of accent, which gave unity to the word.

"The first words, designating phenomena of the same order, all having relation with the individual, were the starting-points for others having for their object the translation of related ideas and similar phenomena, always passing from the concrete to the abstract."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHILD-TRAINING BY HYPNOTISM.

A FRENCH physician, Dr. Bérillon, advises the use of hypnotism in the management of children. He has experimented in this direction on several thousand little ones during the past twelve years and has given his conclusions in twenty-three different medical pamphlets. Says Dr. M. L. Holbrook in a review of the French physician's work in *Omega* (New York, June):

"His conclusion . . . is that eight out of ten children are subject to this agent in a profound degree at the first or second effort, and that normal children are more easily influenced than abnormal ones. With care on the part of the hypnotizer, who should always be a man of good habits and carefulness, there is, he says, no risk of harm physically, mentally, or morally.

"In the treatment of degenerate children, or children who have fallen below the standard of their race physically, mentally, or morally, Bérillon has found hypnotism very useful. Some of the signs of degeneracy which he enumerates are the existence of habits which tend to become automatic, such as nail-biting and other similar habits. By hypnotic suggestions he would bring these habits, done unconsciously, into the domain of consciousness, and arouse or build up the power of restraint. To give an illustration: when the nail-biting child is in the hypnotic state, he suggests to it that it will hereafter always be conscious of the act. This is of the first importance. There is no hope of a cure if it continues to be performed unconsciously. He tells it it will feel that the hand is heavy whenever it tries to lift it to the mouth, and that this feeling will act restrainingly. These suggestions may require many repetitions at each sitting before they take root in the mind, and this must not be forgotten.

"Kleptomania is a sign of degeneracy. It is a disposition to steal which can not be resisted. Bérillon has cured many cases. In the hypnotic state the suggestion is repeatedly made that it [the patient] will have no desire to steal, that he will be conscious of it when the feeling comes up, and he will be able to dismiss it from the mind, have a horror of it, etc.

"Dr. Bérillon gives in his pamphlet some very bad cases of idleness, inattention, and cowardice cured by suggestion. A pusillanimous child is generally weak-minded. It may have all the brain-cells that brave children have, but they have not been called into activity. Perhaps they are not nourished by a stream

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of blood going to them and can not act. In the hypnotic sleep they are called into activity, the blood flows to them and in some mysterious way the child's nature changes.

"There is no doubt much prejudice among a majority of persons against hypnotism, and this is natural because most people think there is something almost supernormal about it. One physician remarked he had rather have his children naughty than made good in this way. Ordinary naughtiness which may exist in any child certainly does not require hypnotism to cure it. It is only when it is excessive. No sensible parent or educator would advise its use for any but such cases in which ordinary methods of education have failed, in which case it may save a child from a bad course leading to misery and perhaps to crime."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE preliminary report of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897–99 has just been published by the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. From an abstract in *The National Geographical Magazine* we extract the following paragraphs:

"After leaving Punta Arenas, December 14, 1897, the *Belgica* kept on southward, and reached Hughes Bay January 24. . . . .

"They entered the Pacific February 12 and soon made out in the distance Alexander I. Land, but, as an impenetrable ice-floe prevented an approach, changed their course to the west. Two weeks later, when at 70° 20′ south by 85° west, a violent northeast wind opened up deep channels in the pack, so that, altho the season was very far advanced, the occasion seemed favorable to continue on toward the south. The dangers of a winter in the Antarctic zone were evident, but, on the other hand, if caught in the ice and unable to regain the open sea, they might drift to a high latitude and perhaps winter near new lands. On March 3, seeing the absolute impossibility of continuing farther, they put the helm about, and during the few following days drifted seven or eight miles in the midst of a compact mass of ice. By March 10 the *Belgica* was completely blocked, as the cakes of ice which surrounded her had welded together and formed an impenetrable field.

"Beginning with the latter half of the month of March the cold became very sharp because of the winds from the South. . . . The aspect of the pack changed continually; tho for the most part very compact, at times great gaps and channels would open and extend for miles, but the ship, imprisoned in a wall of ice, could not gain them. By May 30 they had drifted to latitude 71° 36′ by 87° 38′, apparently the farthest point south gained by the expedition. During the winter snow-storms frequently made all work out-of-doors impossible; also the treacherous character of the ice-floe and the violence of the gusts of wind prevented any long excursion upon the ice. The sun set on May 17 and did not rise again until July 24. The seals and penguins, without ever being very numerous in the immediate neighborhood of the vessel, constituted the main part of the crew's fare during the last months of winter, and this fresh food not a little contributed to maintain their good health, which, except during the polar night, was excellent.

"In October, 1898, an outlet opened about 600 meters distant, but immediately around the ship the floe continued unbroken. As summer was passing very quickly and a second winter seemed imminent, at the beginning of January, 1899, Captain De Gerlache determined to dig a canal to this outlet. The measurements made by the sounding-line indicated an average thickness of ice of 1 meter, but around the vessel it exceeded 2 meters. Something like 2,500 to 3,000 cubic meters of ice were excavated, and this work, in which every one took part, lasted for three weeks. By February there only remained the blocks immediately adjacent to the *Belgica*, but the pressure increased; the canal just completed contracted, and at the same time the outlet in which it ended closed up. Eleven days later, however, the pack opened sufficiently for them to advance fifteen or sixteen miles toward the north, when they were again blocked. But the dark sky in the north and the perceptible swelling of the sea were sure signs that in this direction there was a grand expanse of water, and perhaps the open sea. During the winter the *Belgica* had only once suffered dangerous pressure; only for a few moments had she ever been in danger, but now, continually battered by the great blocks of ice wedged against her by the swelling sea, the little vessel was in a very dangerous situation. Fortunately, the pack opened again March 14, and this time they were able to gain the open sea and return to Punta Arenas.

"Captain De Gerlache concludes his report as follows: 'Upon our escape from the pack, we were about 103° west longitude, so that the general drift was found to be 18° toward the west by about 70° 31′ average latitude. We had seen no signs of the land given in the charts at 70° south and 100° west. It is furthermore worthy of remark that our drifting, which was almost as rapid toward the south before the north wind as it had been toward the north before the south wind, as well as the soundings which we made whenever the weather permitted, carries several degrees toward the south the hypothetical contours of the austral continent in that part of the Antarctic zone. During this winter, the first that has been passed in the midst of austral ice, we were able to conduct satisfactory magnetic operations, to form an important series of meteorological polar observations, and to make a good collection of specimens of pelagic and abyssal fauna, as well as of specimens of submarine deposit.'"

The work of South Polar exploration is not to be allowed to flag. According to *The Times*, London, the German Antarctic expedition is now being actively organized. The committee in charge has decided that the expedition is to be composed of one ship only, any possible disadvantages being compensated for by greater independence and mobility. Says *Science:*

"The vessel is to be built entirely of wood. The committee are confirmed in this decision by Nansen's experience with the *Fram*, and by their desire to eliminate all possible causes of error in their magnetic observations. The ship is to be laid down this autumn, and the expedition is to be ready to start in the autumn of 1901. It is to be away two years altogether. After touching at the Cape the expedition is to make for the Antarctic continent south of the Kerguelen Islands, and there establish a scientific station at some point suitable for wintering. A pack of Siberian dogs is to be taken, and dashes will be made on sledges toward the South Pole and the south magnetic pole. Meteorological observations will also be made from a captive balloon. After the breaking-up of their winter quarters the expedition will attempt to make as complete a survey as possible of the coast line of the Antarctic continent. The leader of the expedition is to be Dr. von Drygalski, who conducted the German exploration of Greenland in the years 1891–93. The committee expresses great satisfaction that the English Antarctic expedition has at last been definitely decided on, and points out that the value of the two sets of meteorological observations will be greatly enhanced by their being carried on simultaneously. According to their information, the English expedition is to make the attempt to penetrate southward from the South Pacific. The meeting of the International Geographical Congress in Berlin in October will give an opportunity for deciding on the details of the scheme of cooperation."

A New Work on Criminology.—In a book just published in Paris entitled "The Mind of the Criminal," the author, Dr. de Fleury, attempts to set forth the golden mean between the extreme theories of Lombroso and his school and of those who utterly disbelieve all that the Italian professor upholds. Says a reviewer in *Cosmos*, June 3: "There do exist, incontestably, perverted beings, destined for the gallows, whose natural home is the prison, and who are incapable of adaptation to the social environment. These born criminals, as Lombroso calls them, are what they are, he says, by reason of hereditary malformation of the brain—we all know these theories of the Italian criminologists, which are now almost abandoned. Others, with more reason, see in the perversity of certain creatures an effect of bad education that has not properly repressed certain tendencies, a result of imitation, an influence of environment. M. Maurice de Fleury in this popular work tries to hold to the golden mean. He explains clearly the physiology of the nervous system and the mechanism of reflex action, but personality, justice, and liberty are more complex ideas than he seems to think. The question of human criminality is not exclusively medical, and when the doctors have determined the cases—perhaps more numerous than has been supposed—in which responsibility has been suppressed or

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weakened because of some disease, we shall still have to solve the problem of the crimes committed by normally organized but perverted beings.

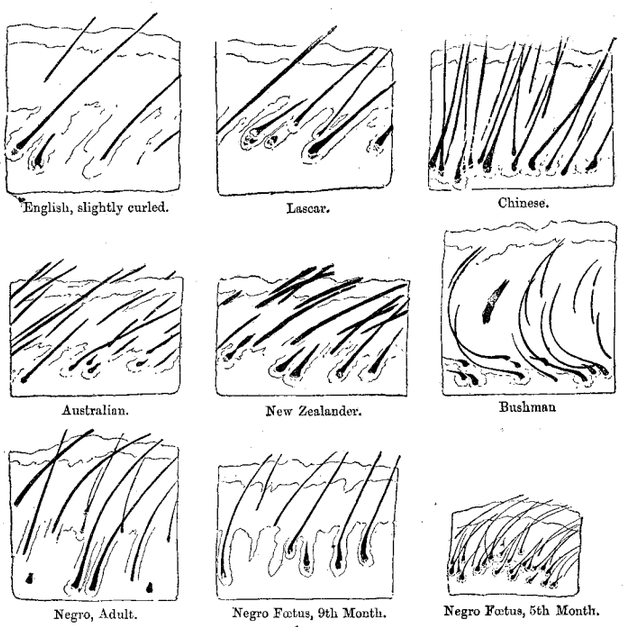
"For these last, moral education and especially religious training, the author believes, will be an element of preservation. He cites other things that may be of use, and finally he recommends that young persons who, altho not vicious, are difficult to manage, should be sent to the colonies, with the hope that a life of hardship and adventure will enable them to make use of the exuberance of energy which, if it did not find an outlet in this way, might lead to crime. This form of prevention, which is difficult to use in practise, can be applied only to a restricted number of persons. Many criminals become so through idleness, carelessness, lack of will power; they fill our ranks with worthless material and never become any better.

"Among many false notions, much interesting information is to be found in this book, and it is written in a style that makes its perusal attractive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT MAKES HAIR STRAIGHT OR CURLY?

THE difference between straight and curly hair, whether in individuals or races, depends, we are told by a writer in *Knowledge*, London, April 1, not only on the rigidity of the hair itself, but also on the condition of the little muscle that tends to make it stand upright. Says this author:

"The muscle called the *erector pili*, from its attachments, has long been recognized as having an influence on the position of the



SECTIONS SHOWING APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR FOLLICLES IN THE SCALPS OF RACES WITH STRAIGHT, WAVY, AND CURLY HAIR.

hair, causing its erection by pulling forward the root of the hair, thus converting the shaft into a lever, the fulcrum of which corresponds to the dense *stratum corneum* through which it passes to appear on the surface. Such action of these little muscles is displayed when a cat in rage erects the hair of its tail, or a straight-haired dog causes the hair of its back to rise in a median crest. Their influence in man is commonly observed in the condition known as 'goose skin.' Further, it is to be noticed that the gland is always placed between the muscle and the hair-shaft, thus occupying the triangular interval between them, so that during the action of the muscle the gland must necessarily be subjected to pressure, aiding thereby the expulsion of its contents. . . . . .

"Straight hair is always circular in section, and is usually thicker than curly hair, which is ribbon-like and fine, the finest human hair being that met with in the Bush and Andaman races. Now it appears to us that these facts have a most important bearing on the question under consideration. In order that the muscle afore mentioned may act as an erector of the hair, it is necessary that the hair must be sufficiently strong to resist the tendency to bend; unless this be so, the lever action is at once destroyed. On the other hand, when the hair is fine and ribbon-like, the shaft, no longer sufficiently stout to resist the strain of the muscle, naturally assumes a curve. . . . The influence of the sebaceous gland on this curvature must not be overlooked. If a scalp, in which the follicles are curved, be examined, the gland is seen to be placed on the concave surface of the curve, and the muscle is attached to the same side of the follicle just below the gland; the gland, therefore, forms a mass of greater resistance around which the follicle may be curved by the traction of the muscle, thus leading to the characteristic form of the follicle met with in races with curly hair. At the same time it may be noticed that the base of the follicle is often hooked backward, as may be seen in the Bush scalp, and this, presumably, must be accounted for by its vascular connections, which are here best developed, and which will tend to withstand the strain exercised by the muscle. The follicle thus becoming more or less permanently curved, it naturally follows that the softer cells at the root of the hair will accommodate themselves to the curve, and becoming more horny in their consistence as they advance to the surface, will retain the form of the follicle in which they are molded, the cells on the concave side of the hair being more compressed than those on the convex side. In this way we have, in all probability, a more reasonable explanation of how curliness in the hair is produced than any hitherto offered."

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

THE International Tuberculosis Congress, held this month in Berlin, was one of the most noteworthy gatherings of medical men in the world's history. *The British Medical Journal* says of it editorially in its issue for June 3:

"The Congress on Tuberculosis in Berlin . . . has attracted an amount of public attention which can not fail to have a favorable effect upon measures now being taken in this country to check the ravages of the disease. In gaging the value of the work done it is important to bear in mind the objects with which it was called. It was promoted by the central German committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Pulmonary Diseases, and the full title of the congress . . . may perhaps be best translated as 'Congress on the Fight against Tuberculosis as a National Disease.' . . . It may be pointed out that the discussions were essentially of a practical nature, that the programs of the sections converged upon the question of the establishment of sanatoria for the working classes, and that many of the associations interested in workmen's assurance sent delegates."

The congress was divided into five sections, which discussed respectively the dissemination of tuberculosis, its causes, the prevention and treatment of the disease, and sanatoria. Of the papers the correspondent of *The Medical Journal* says:

"Tho many of the papers read in the various sections of the congress were of great interest, there is little that will be actually new to those medical readers who have followed the literature of tuberculosis. This is not to be wondered at, as science does not reveal her secrets the more freely because a congress is on foot, and the quiet work of laboratories keeps its slow and arduous course 'without haste and without rest,' regardless of the impatience of governments and princes."

In spite of this rather lukewarm praise, the correspondent believes that the congress has accomplished much, for he tells us, in conclusion:

"There is no doubt that the congress has been a great success. If it has added nothing new to science, it has gone far to popularize much good work that science has already accomplished, and will appreciably strengthen the practical efforts now being made by the civilized states in Europe to combat on rational and comprehensive lines one of the greatest maladies which humanity has had to endure. That the success was so signal is largely due to the interest displayed by the Empress, and to the enthusiasm of

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the Duke of Ratibor, the president, and the other members of the organizing committee.

"The doubts and fears expressed by some as to the costliness of the sanatorium treatment and the possibility of the discovery of some tuberculin which shall render them unnecessary in the treatment of tuberculosis are groundless. The sanatorium treatment has a wider significance than that of a mere passing phase of treatment for tuberculosis. It is a practical recognition of the fact that huge barracks in the hearts of cities are not ideal homes for the chronic sick, and there can be no doubt that the open air, the country life, and the peaceful surroundings of sanatoria will be found an effective form of treatment for many other forms of chronic sickness."

The "Water Curtain" as a Fire Protection.—Commenting on the news that the Chicago Public Library is to be protected from injury by fire occurring in neighboring buildings by pipes around the cornice, from which a "curtain" of water may be caused to descend to the street, *Engineering News* says:

"To be frank, such a construction as has been employed on the Chicago Public Library does not on first blush inspire much confidence in its efficiency, where a really severe fire is concerned. Briefly described, a one-fourth-inch nozzle discharging ten gallons of water per minute is depended upon to protect a section of wall 2 feet wide and 90 feet high, or an area of 180 square feet. Supposing the water falling freely to maintain an unbroken sheet over this area, it would form a curtain less than 0.02 inch thick. It would be, in fact, much thinner, for we have neglected to consider the initial velocity due to the pressure of 30 pounds per square inch under which the discharge takes place. This might resist with some success the passage of a dangerous amount of radiated heat from a fire across the street, but it pretty certainly would not withstand bursts of flame of such volume and intensity as are driven against an exposed wall in the fires which frequently occur in our large cities. . . . . .

"It must be remembered, however, that the discharge from the nozzle will assume no such perfect sheet-like form as we have supposed, but that the water will break into drops and spray almost immediately. This decreases enormously the resistance which the water discharged offers to the passage of flame and heat."

The Power of Niagara.—"The power of Niagara," says Prof. R. B. Owens in *Cassier's Magazine*, "has been estimated at about 7,000,000 horse-power—greater probably than the physical force the whole human race is capable of continuously exerting. At present about 350,000 horse-power is to be developed on the American and Canadian sides, or about five per cent. of the total power available—not enough to perceptibly diminish the flow over the falls. However, should the whole be utilized, leaving the rocky river bed dry and bare, we would but be substituting a wonderful cataract of etheric energy for the splendid flow of gravitational matter so justly famed. Which spectacle would present greater beauty would depend upon the individual. To those who trace in imagination the course of a beam of sunlight, as it buries itself in the ocean, rises in cloud, and falls again in grateful shower over grain field and vineyard, filling brook and swelling river, and finally tumbling through mighty turbines and silently streaming from the polished slip rings of stately dynamos, bursting again into wholesome sunlight, to brighten the homes of hundreds, the substitution would but be the completion of a full cycle of usefulness and beauty."

Bananas as Importers of Foreign Animals.—"All sorts of curious creatures," says Dr. Morris Gibbs in *The Humane Alliance*, "come to us in bunches of bananas, and I know of over twenty species of insects, reptiles, and mammals that have gained free transportation to our land by stowing themselves away in bunches of this luscious and popular fruit. It is a very common occurrence to find spiders of several varieties, all of which are pronounced deadly poison, of course. I have seen three species of snakes which were taken in these well-built places of concealment, one of which was a greenish-colored boa, all of five feet long, and two little fellows, and all alive. It is not rare to find active little lizards which have made the thick shelter their home, and been taken over twenty-five hundred miles into a foreign land, never to return to their sunny home in Central America. Curious land crabs also migrate by this method, and, like all the rest of the unknown creatures from foreign lands, are pronounced most virulent and are killed on sight. Then, too, we often find little mice with very long tails, which have made themselves comfortable on the journey by preparing soft nests in the center of the bunch . . . . The great bunches of fruit hang near the ground, and the wild creatures seek the space within and thus escape the hot sun, or perhaps their enemies. What more natural than for a mouse to build its nest and rear its little brood in this retreat? Then the time comes for the shipping of the green fruit. The big stem is cut with a huge knife much like the Cuban machete, and the bunches are carried to the coast, where they are loaded on the steamer for American ports. . . . Thousands and tens of thousand of crabs, reptiles, mice, and endless quantities of spiders and insects are annually brought into our boundaries in bunches of bananas, and are distributed throughout all civilized quarters in the Union."

Bee-Stings.—In a *résumé* of personal observations on accidents due to bee-stings, published in *La Naturaliste*, M. Spalikowski says that in some cases a sting is really a serious matter. Some subjects are more sensitive than others, and the number of stings is also important. The symptoms usually present are fever, rising to 39° C. [102.°6 F.] or even to 40° C. [104° F] in special cases, with insomnia, loss of appetite, vomiting, and delirium. The mechanical action of the sting is uncertain; perhaps the venom acts simply like those toxins that have a direct effect on the nervous system. In some subjects the sting causes a sort of temporary mania which may be called "apiphobia." They have an extreme fear of bees and dare not approach their hives; the very sight or even thought of bees makes them grow pale or tremble.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CREDIT to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* was inadvertently omitted in the article entitled, "How Old is Niagara?" in our issue of June 17.

A NEW incandescent lamp is announced by *L'Electricien*. Its filament is of silicon carbid enveloped with a layer of silicon and carbon. This lamp, the invention of M. Langhane, gives, by reason of the refractory character of the material forming the filament, a better result than the ordinary carbon-filament lamps, and assures an economy of 25 per cent.

ICED chloroform, according to *The Medical Times*, has been used as an anesthetic in Professor Shorburg's clinic in the Julius Hospital at Würzburg, Bavaria, in over 14,000 cases without a single unpleasant result. "The advantages claimed for this preparation of chloroform are the quickness of its action, its comparative freedom from danger, and the absence of the nausea and depression so common with other anesthetics."

HYSTERIA IN A CAT.—"A nine-months' old kitten, very fond of play, was one day bitten in the back by a dog," says *The Medical News*. "Thereafter, it dragged its hind legs, and did not move its tail, just as if the cord had been crushed. Later it fell from the first story of the house. It was instantly cured and used its legs and tail as well as ever. It is evident that the shock of the fall produced a psychic effect sufficiently powerful to overcome the idea of paralysis. That the trouble was only a hysterical paralysis was further shown by the preservation during the whole time of the functions of the bladder and intestines."

"IN California," remarks *La Nature*, "are vast tracts of cultivable land where the rainfall is insufficient, but where thick fogs often occur. These generally take place in the night, during the dry summer months, and they are dissipated by the early morning sun. It would be useful if some mechanical device could be invented to intercept the suspended water-particles, collecting them as the leaves of trees do, and allowing them to run down to the ground." An American meteorologist named Earlscliffe, we are told, is studying the problem, but has not yet succeeded in solving it practically. Dynamite explosions, he thinks, would serve, but would be too costly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSOR EWING, the English physicist, said in a recent lecture, according to *The American Electrician*, that a Chinese navigator named Hoang Ti so long ago as twenty-four centuries before Christ used a magnet for navigating a fleet of ships. "This presumably was the first use of the mariner's compass. The form in which he is said to have used it was that of a fragment of lodestone, which was floated so as to be free to revolve. Lodestone, it will be remembered, is a natural magnet, consisting of the natural magnetic oxids of iron. The mariner's compass of Chinese origin was first brought to Europe in the thirteenth century by a man named Marco Polo. Notwithstanding these early uses of the magnet, the science of magnetism will be only three hundred years old next year, as it dates from the publication of Gilbert's famous book in the year 1600."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MAY SPIRITUALISM BE INVESTIGATED?

FOR the most part the newspaper comment on Prof. James H. Hyslop's article in *The New World* on "Immortality and Psychic Research" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) has justified his opinion there stated, that any discussion of the phenomena usually termed Spiritualism is certain to arouse antagonism, and to share the ill odor which he thinks has naturally been associated hitherto with the claims of Spiritists. Most of the comments agree with those of the New York *Sun*, which in its well-known satiric vein commiserates the professor on his fall from intellectual grace in thus dabbling in what it regards as such transparent fraud. The following are fair examples of the newspaper criticisms of Professor Hyslop's article. The Baltimore *American* says:

"In the matter of ghostly testimony there is not much left for Hyslop to obtain. His predecessors appear to have pretty well covered the ground. Kiddle went for the statesmen and generals and poets, and Marsh for the patriarchs and prophets. Washington was laboring under a chronic fit of the blues because of his inordinate vanity while on earth, Bonaparte beat his breast in anguish because he allowed his ambition to prevail over humanity while on earth, and even Shakespeare wrote some verses deprecating the evil influence of his dramas, thus establishing the fact that he did, and Bacon did not, write them. Adam and Eve's main lament was their expulsion from Paradise, and so poignant was the former's grief he could not be brought to mention the garden by name. Cain and his wife, Noah and his sons, David and Goliath, Samson and his parents, Solomon, Jonah and Job, were successively interviewed, but no material additions were made to the world's knowledge. Job, the most patient of men, was the only spirit which actually sulked and refused to make answer.

"Professor Hyslop will not be able, in all probability, to add anything of note to this rubbish, and scientists will be astounded that an intelligent professor can be so deluded as to offer it as scientific testimony, much less proof. Proof may yet be offered of the immortality of the soul, but it will be in accord with scientific principles, and not the eccentricities of mind transference, the ravings of hysteria, or the ingenious trickery of adventurers. The indestructibility of matter will probably be the starting-point of such effort. If no atom of matter is or can be destroyed, then all the atoms in a human being ought to come together again at some remote period in the future, and the human being be rehabilitated. This may be the solution of the problem, but meanwhile revelation tells all that it is necessary to know about the matter. Further knowledge may have been wisely concealed. Progress in this world is undoubtedly part of God's economy, and, were the delights of a future world to be specifically revealed, men might lose all interest in the present, and thus arrest the wheels of progress. Such things have actually occurred on a limited scale, and it is not desirable that they should be repeated."

The Providence *Journal* comments as follows:

"'The important fact to know,' says Professor Hyslop, 'is that the evidence for immortality, such as it is, represents precisely that type of incidents actually in the lives of the two persons supposed to be thus communicating across the boundaries of two worlds, which forces the assumption of supernormal acquisition of knowledge, and so completely satisfies the requirements of testimony for personal identity.' This is the language of a doubting Thomas demanding carnal proof of spiritual mysteries. Immortality as a doctrine no longer has a philosophical basis; we must throw it overboard unless we are prepared to accept the witness of the 'spirits' whom a slatternly 'medium' in a dark room may summon to talk with a sordid circle of hysterical cranks. Such a defense of spiritualism is a strange one to come from a professor in Columbia University. It really begs the question. It does not touch upon the problem of immortality at all. It simply is a labored attempt to win support for a demonstrated fraud and delusion by trying to persuade timid people that if they refuse to believe they can talk with the departed, they will be obliged to admit that the departed are dead beyond the hope of resurrection. To Hamlet on the moonlit battlements of Elsinore his father's spirit might well be an impressive portent; but what shall be said of the ghosts who breathe out bad grammar and whisky in a stuffy cabinet with a 'trick' door?"

The Independent, however, takes a different attitude. Asking the question, "May Spiritualism be investigated," it says:

"Why not? There might be two reasons why not, one because we know beforehand that there are no spirits, and the other because the possibility of communicating with disembodied spirits has been thoroughly disproved. The first of these assumptions, that there are no disembodied spirits, the world, with the exception of a very few super-certain people, rejects. Most of us believe in God, who is a Spirit, and in the continued existence after death of the spirits of human beings. This may be a very unscientific, a very unenlightened faith, but we still hold it, whether we be common people or wise philosophers. The second of these reasons, that the possibility of communication with disembodied spirits has been absolutely tested and fully disproved, is certainly untrue. Some years ago the University of Pennsylvania received a handsome bequest, the income of which was to be devoted to the investigation of the claims of Spiritualism. A certain amount of testing of 'mediums' was done, and they were found to be frauds or failures, and the money was turned over into the general funds of the university. But meanwhile there has been an immense development of knowledge about mental powers in abnormal or unusual states. The word *telepathy* has come to have a meaning. Hypnotism has risen almost into a science, so that laws are restricting the practise of it. It no longer seems as absurd to imagine that we may possibly communicate with the spirits of the dead as it did twenty years ago. The idea of there being a possible communication between two spirits, one of whom is still in the body, is not very much more incredible than communication between two spirits in the body separated beyond all reach of the ordinary senses, by what is called telepathy, if there be such a thing, or by hypnotism, which is no delusion. Still further, the most thorough and careful investigations, carried on for many years by the Society for Psychical Research, have convinced some at least of those most active in it that communications have actually been held with spirits of the dead. There is absolutely no reason why the investigation should not be regarded as a legitimate one.

"Of course the probabilities are greatly against success, and the utmost caution should govern the experiments; but, under the new conditions since the rise of the school of Saltpétrière, it is not only legitimate, it is also obligatory, that the men who are put in positions where leisure is given them to make investigations should tackle this subject. Professor James, of Harvard, is at work at it, and now Professor Hyslop, of Columbia, has joined in the search. They are doing this work in a scientific spirit, and we trust a scientific method. They should not be laughed at or abused, but encouraged and sharply watched. The history of this search is full of sad failures, and yet it is not hopeless that some Childe Roland may come to the Dark Tower. . . . . .

"At present the main difference between those who are engaged in these researches is as to whether there is real intercourse with disembodied spirits, or whether there is some sort of thought-transference. With every prepossession in favor of belief in a spiritual existence after death, and yet against all likelihood of communication between the living and the dead, we pronounce the investigation not only legitimate but necessary. And we do not see why it is not as proper for a university to appropriate funds for this investigation as for other psychological laboratory work. We understand that the Society for Psychical Research has found its greatest difficulty to be the financial one."

"Ian Maclaren," and the Worldliness of American Churches.—Dr. John Watson, who has lately returned to his church in Liverpool after an American trip of some months, took occasion upon his return to tell his congregation some of his observations on religion in the United States. He said in part:

"Among many things he had seen in America, one thing which had greatly startled him was the power of the secular spirit and the weakness of the Christian church. In that country men were devoted to money in a way he could not have imagined. The

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power of money permeated all society; in politics, high ideals were almost stifled, for every man had his end to serve, and the Christian church was, to a considerable extent, conducted as a large business concern. There were districts where the church was practically abandoned by men, and the congregations composed almost entirely of women."

These remarks have been widely commented upon in the religious press, most American journals taking the ground that while there were many elements of truth in Dr. Watson's remarks, upon the whole his view of American Christianity was unduly pessimistic and founded upon incomplete knowledge. A Southern paper, the Richmond *Central Presbyterian*, however, appears to share the rather common Southern view that religious conditions in the Northern States are much less promising and much more given over to advanced and heretical tendencies than is the case south of Mason and Dixon's line. It says:

"It is sadly true that there is much of the secular spirit in the American churches; worldliness in some places eating out spirituality as a cancer. The condition must be very bad indeed, if one coming from Liverpool and London was so greatly startled and grieved. It is to be said that Dr. Watson spent the time of his last visit to America in the West, and, when there, not in the country, but in the great centers of rude and rushing Western life. We have some suspicion also as to the kind of churches into which he entered. When he comes again perhaps we can persuade him, without money, to come to the South. We have enough of worldliness, heaven knows, but our churches are not wholly given up to the world; nor are they abandoned by men. A great reason for the presence of men in our churches, and for whatever of religious life and fruitfulness they have, is the fact that our ministry is not secularized, and has not secularized the pulpit. They are not attempting to preach, in a feeble and sensational way, the politics and reforms and economies of the day, but having a divine word in their hands they are delivering a divine message both of righteousness and grace. We have our Bible, and our divine Redeemer and our redemption by the Cross, and we have not found them to fail in holding a multitude of men, busy men, strong men, the very best men we have in all classes and conditions. Nor have we found that kind of public work to fail in keeping the churches true to a spiritual service and a fruitful work at home and abroad."

A NEW ERA IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

IN the defeat of the Clergy Discipline bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons with the design of compelling the Catholic party in the church to conform more closely to the letter of the law pertaining to ritualistic practises, and in the opening of the court of the archbishops at Lambeth lately, it is thought not improbable that we have the beginnings of a new and far-reaching influence in the Anglican communion. Hitherto the civil power of the judges and Parliament has been practically the arbiter in questions of religious usage, and to some extent of doctrine when the latter has been involved, as it often is, in matters of ritual. Hereafter it is likely that all such cases will come before the two English archbishops, and will be decided in accordance with the traditions of the English church as interpreted by religious experts. The prevailing feeling both in England and America seem to be that this outcome of the matter is a fortunate one, and bodes good for the English church. *The Spectator* of recent date says:

"The chief difficulty experienced hitherto in disputed points of ritual has been the refusal of a great portion of the clergy to render obedience to the court by which the matters in dispute have been heard. We do not personally share the feelings that inspire this revolt against the so-called secular courts, but all reasonable men must take it into consideration, and must admit the grave difficulties that always ensue when men conscientiously refuse to admit the jurisdiction of the tribunal which is claiming their obedience. Clearly, it is always better in spiritual matters to employ, if possible, a tribunal which commands the obedience of those who come before it. Now in the Church of England there is one kind of authority which practically all men are agreed to uphold—the episcopal authority. No tribunal founded on that authority can, if the clergy are loyal to their church, fail to obtain obedience. But the court of the archbishops is founded on that authority in the surest and most direct manner, and, further, it is the tribunal distinctly ordered by the prayer-book—the preface is part of the prayer-book—for the determining of disputes in matters of ritual. It is argued, however, that this does not make the tribunal a real court; that it has no right to insist upon any person appearing before it who wishes to keep away; that it has no power to enforce its decisions; and that even if those who do appear before it respect its judgments as they would those of an arbitrator, other clergymen will shut their eyes to its judgments and refuse to consider them. Now we venture to assert that these views are entirely mistaken, and that it can be shown that, even if not in name, at any rate in all essestials, the Lambeth tribunal is a competent court. We hold, that is, that it can, in fact, insist upon disputed points being brought before it, that it can enforce its decisions, and that the principles laid down in its judgments will be respected and carried out, not merely by the individuals primarily involved, but throughout the church."

The Spectator does not agree with those who believe that the decrees of the archbishops will meet as little acceptance by extreme ritualists as have the decisions of the civil power. It says:

"In our opinion the court of the archbishops has got all the status, sanction, and authority it requires to restore discipline to the church. In the first place, it is based upon the two strongest and most fundamental things in the Church of England—the prayer-book, and episcopal authority. Next, it naturally claims the support of all High Churchmen as a purely spiritual tribunal, substituted for one which they regard as secular. Finally, owing to the existence of the bishop's right of veto, its decisions can, if necessary, be enforced by the calling into use of the machinery of the Public Worship Regulation act. The bishops, that is, can always, if they are defied, let loose the two aggrieved parishioners. Thus the court of the archbishops, based as it is on the authority of the bishops, holds the discipline of the church in its hands. If it acts—as we believe it will—boldly and independently, and pays no attention to the clamor of outsiders, it can save the church."

This is, of course, a secular view. A conservative ecclesiastical view is found in the following passage from *The Churchman*:

"All the forces of conservatism and traditionalism, even when united by an impulse in itself most praiseworthy, were unable to force back the organic life of the church into a mold which it had outgrown. The debates and agitations of the past year, however distasteful they may have been from many points of view, have at least resulted in one most certain conclusion. And it is a conclusion which proves the inherent soundness of the public conscience of England when a perfectly definite principle is presented to it. It is now certain that the English church is no longer a part of the machinery of the state, as she was a hundred years ago. The action of Parliament in refusing to accept a measure of discipline based on the conceptions of the mutual relations of church and state, for which Sir William Harcourt has raised his voice, proves that no majority of sensible men at this day will wish to see the church imitate the ways of earlier generations when she cast out the Methodists and refused to send the episcopate to America.

"The surest way to revert to this devitalized type of Christianity would be the assumption of a body like Parliament to undertake the conduct of ecclesiastical business and to proceed to lay down what shall be the norm of public worship. . . . It is a satisfaction to the American critic to find our kinsmen adopting a principle we ourselves adopted years ago and have tested by the practise of over a century. The church must govern herself. No body of men, however well-intentioned, can act in her stead. Her mission lies in a sphere where the state, by its direct action only destroys its best interests. True citizenship is Christian citizenship, but it will never reach the highest atmosphere of Christian thought and Christian practise if the state marks off by statute the church's path, or acts as the guardian of her precepts.

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The ecclesiastical distress of 1898 will be a small price to pay for the victory of these principles on English soil."

The court of archbishops—which derives its legal authority and standing from the directions contained in the preface to the English "Book of Common Prayer"—has already begun to hear cases of disputed ritual. The first cases argued related to whether incense may be used in the Church of England. Some of the evidence was both curious and of antiquarian value. It was brought out that incense was used in Ely Cathedral as late as the end of the eighteenth century, and was then discontinued, not from any Puritan protest, but because a prebendary of the cathedral disliked the smell, and attributed to it his headache. The proceedings of the court, says *The Spectator*, are characterized by great dignity, good sense, and patience.

THE CHURCH VERSUS CHURCH SOCIETIES.

THE rapid growth and development of young people's societies in the churches is still a question which troubles the minds of some church workers and leaders. The topic came up recently before the Newark Preachers' Association, composed mainly of Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen in that city. The occasion for raising such a question was the alleged decline in the number of members and probationers in New York and Philadelphia and parts of New Jersey. This decline had attracted attention, and a meeting of the association was called for the special purpose of considering the cause of it. In the discussion much of the blame was laid at the door of the Epworth League by the Methodist and of the Christian Endeavor by the Presbyterian preachers.

It was charged that these societies monopolize the attendance of young people by their six o'clock meeting and the sociability of the congregation by their special meetings, for that purpose. Thus the attendance at the regular services is not only depleted, but the usual interest in welcoming strangers and members before and after worship is withdrawn. The societies have become a sort of religious club which is a law unto itself, and hence amount to an independent church, while the social and worldly elements in them make them a menace to the church. This club-house attachment to the church withdraws energy that would otherwise be spent in the church, and therefore plays the part of a parasite.

The statements made before the association are the subject of extended comment in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia). It is inclined to an unfavorable view of the multiplication of church societies. It says:

"There are institutions that add strength to the church, and there are leeches that suck the church's blood. Chief among the former (not to speak of her seminaries, colleges, schools, orphans' homes, hospitals, etc.) are her catechetical, parochial, and Sunday schools, and her benevolent and missionary societies. Any organization within the church that does not work along either educational or missionary lines is likely to prove a leech—it consumes energy, but imparts none. The curse of modern church activity is the centrifugal tendency of its organized forms, which scatter energy in a thousand directions, but do not bring it to bear on the distinctive work of the church. There are societies within societies, wheels within wheels, machinery within machinery, and while there is a great deal of noise and friction, comparatively little comes of it. Much energy has been spent, but to little purpose.

"Now, all right-thinking members of the church want something to do. It is a favorable omen when they ask the question, 'What shall we do?' And it is a very unwise thing for any one to say to them in effect, 'Go and hold your peace.' Back of that question lies latent, willing energy. It would be a grievous mistake to discourage its awakening or its application. Faith without works is dead, and when the question pertains to fulfilling the great work and mission of the church, we must not say to them, 'Only believe.' We therefore have no fault to find with the modern ambition of young church-members to put their hands to the wheel and to help make things go. That is what we want. We may add the word of caution to the church, not to ignore this spirit or to fail to take into account the peculiar religious conditions existent in our American churches, if not the world over. The type of church-membership has greatly changed within the last generation because the type of Christian life and character has changed. The church does not have her youth rightly in hand, and they get their training in quarters where it does neither them nor the church any good. Their religious life is at best alloyed with much worldliness, and the church's evangelical and educational machinery does not seem equal to the task of separating the two."

NEW YORK'S SEMITIC OUTBREAK.

BOTH Europe and America have their "problem of the Jew" at the present moment. The outbreak of antisemitism which culminated abroad in the persecution of Captain Dreyfus has had numerous echoes in the New World. Just now this ancient spirit of antagonism is finding bitter vent in the East Side of New York, in a Hebrew mission which has recently been established in the center of the Ghetto, on East Houston Street. We quote the following statement of the trouble from *The New Voice* (June 24):

"Last week New York had its first religious riot for many years. Wilson W. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, who calls himself the 'paralytic missionary,' has inaugurated a street crusade to convert New York Jews to Christianity, and has stirred up surprising opposition. Mr. Dunlap has been holding a series of meetings at the Hebrew mission on East Houston Street, right in the heart of New York's Jewry. Last week, however, he launched out into broader fields. With a wagon covered with Scripture texts in English and Hebrew, an assistant, one Oscar Lemburger, a converted Hebrew, and three women singers, he drove through the streets of the Ghetto and attempted to hold street services. Vigorous opposition began at once, developing, through vituperation and watermelon rinds, to firecrackers, ancient eggs, vegetables, defunct animals, and finally cobblestones. One of the young women began to sing a hymn, but was soon knocked to the ground by a cobblestone and nearly killed. The two policemen detailed to protect Mr. Dunlap were powerless to stop the fury of the crowd, which numbered, according to newspaper reports, more than 3,000 persons. Trouble of more or less seriousness has been going on ever since the Hebrew mission opened several months ago. Mayor Van Wyck has threatened to revoke the missionary's license to preach in the streets if the rioting continues, and this Mr. Dunlap and his coadjutators regard as an infringement of their right of free speech."

In connection with this trouble the following advertisement appeared recently in the New York *Tribune*:

TO CHRISTIANS.

"It may surprise you to know that in New York City attempts are made almost daily by Jewish foreigners to kill American citizens for proclaiming the Word of God.

"Thousands of Jews residing in this city are taught that the Lord Jesus Christ was an illegitimate child, who was killed by a rabbi when thirteen years of age.

"They are also taught that they do God service by trying to kill those who teach the truth about the Lord Jesus.

"This fulfils prophecies contained in the Word of God, all of which was written by Jews.

"The object of informing you of this is to call to your attention the great need of giving the truth to those perishing, and the great opportunity which is at your very door.

"Further facts or literature showing what Jews are taught free upon request.

"No financial aid is needed, but we earnestly request the cooperation, prayers, and moral support of all Christians. BIBLE SCHOOL FOR HEBREWS, 202 East Houston Street."

The American Hebrew, in an editorial headed "To Our Chris-

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tian Friends," quotes the foregoing advertisement and comments upon it as follows:

"We respectfully ask the editor of *The Tribune* if he believes his journal to be justified in publishing libelous advertisements of this kind. We call upon the authorities of this city, and we call upon the Christian community, to read these extracts of a public advertisement, with all the deliberation possible, and weigh their possible danger. The first and third paragraphs are calculated to give the impression that there are Jews in New York City who are bent on murdering persons who seek to convert the Jews into Christianity. We need not give these statements the stamp of falsehood. The Jews are too well known as law-abiding citizens, and need no defense whatever in this direction. But, as to the statement that the Jews teach their children that Jesus was an illegitimate child, who was killed by a rabbi or by any one else, or that the Jews teach that a service is rendered to God by killing those who seek to teach the truth about Jesus, it is not only an abominable falsehood in itself, but has a tendency to bring about hostile feeling between the Jews and the Christians that we can ill afford in this country, and it remains altogether for the authorities of this city, and for the respectable Christians of this city, to say whether or not a church movement which adopts such methods shall be permitted to continue its existence. . . . . .

"We have heretofore pointed out to the mayor of New York the danger of permitting these people to preach in the public streets, with the knowledge that, whenever that is done, there is a breach of the peace. Circumstances that have recently occurred have proven to our satisfaction that these breaches of the peace are not caused by the Jews at all, but are part of the plan which this missionary has set on foot for the purpose of bringing his work into notoriety, and to keep himself before the public eye. We are fully convinced of the truth of this statement, which we make in all seriousness. Mr. Dunlap and his aids do this for the purpose of creating trouble, and thus being enabled to pose before their Christian friends as martyrs to the cause of bringing Christianity to the Jews."

Commenting upon the same advertisement in *The Tribune*, *The Independent* says:

"We have seldom seen anything more vicious and false. Its purpose is to stir up race prejudice and religious prejudice. 'Almost daily' must be as many as two hundred and fifty times a year. It is strange that none of these attempts at murder succeed. It is not strange that the school has trouble and that the police have had to interfere."

The New York *Tribune* has made some investigations among the missions on the East Side, and in the course of a recent article presents the Jewish argument thus:

"Men who are connected with the missions on the East Side deny indignantly the reports about marking the children, and investigation has shown that if these outrages were committed they were neither inspired nor carried into execution by them, but by the men who are known to the East Side Jews as meschumiths, or apostates. 'The Christian missionary in this part of the city,' said A. H. Fromenson, associate editor of *The Jewish Daily News*, 'is not an objectionable person to us. We have been accustomed to his presence among us, and we have no complaint to make about him, any more than a densely populated Christian district would make against a Jew who would establish headquarters among them for the purpose of making converts to Judaism and do his work in a quiet and orderly way. Of course, the comparison is purely hypothetical, because Jews do not work in that direction—we never try to make converts. The Rev. Mr. Birnie and other men of his stamp, who come here thinking that they may convert some of our people, are not the men to whom we object, and they are not the men who are accused of injuring the children or abusing their rights as missionaries. We object to the meschumiths, their methods, and the false light in which they place the whole Jewish community. These are Christians for money only, and they induce many miserable wretches to go through the ceremony of conversion, make them relate their "experience," and then make a show of souls saved so that they may be continued in the service. The men who supply the funds, the ministers who give their support to the missions, and the community at large are entirely ignorant of the true state of affairs, and there are thousands of good people who think that many Jews are converted to Christianity every year, while in fact there are no converts.'"

A somewhat different view of the affair is given in the following excerpt from the Hartford *Times*:

"This question, how great a part ordinary, every-day, secular courage plays in what may be called aggressive missionary work, is suggested most recently by the attempt of a missionary to hold street services among the Jews of the East Side in New York. The man is a paralytic, and knows that his services are extremely offensive to the people among whom he goes. Yet he not only goes himself, previously demanding police protection, but takes others with him, including women. The accounts of last Sunday's proceedings indicate that the course followed was injudicious, but they do not show that the missionary was alarmed or disturbed in any way. Some of his assistants were slightly hurt by missiles, and one young woman who was singing was knocked down by one. As she rose a man in the crowd spat in her face. This young lady seems to have been of the stamp of Peter, but having no sword she trusted to her fists, and after jumping from the wagon and chasing the man some distance, she caught him and slapped his face. In getting back she had her dress nearly torn from her body. Three separate demands were made on the police for protection, and the police seem to have done all they could. But the advent of these missionaries among people who know and despise their faith was certain to make trouble. It did make a riot of moderate dimensions. There is no visible reason to believe that any good can be done by such a mission as this man has attempted, while bad feeling and actual violence are almost certain to attend his efforts."

The New Voice thus sums up the case:

"There are two sides to the matter—there always are two sides. Mr. Dunlap has a perfect right to preach any doctrine he pleases so long as he complies with the law, and the authorities are bound to protect him while he retains his license. It is also little less than incitement to riot for a great newspaper, with a circulation up in the millions, to praise the rioters for their stone-throwing violence as 'highly creditable to their self-respect,' and to call the missionary 'a common nuisance which ought to be suppressed.' On the other hand, it would seem to be injudicious, to say the least, to parade among a people so rock-bound in their religious conservatism as the Jews—mostly illiterate Jews at that—with signs and utterances strongly obnoxious to them, calling them sinners, and denouncing their beliefs. The mission where orderly propaganda is conducted may be a good thing, but unnecessary offense to religious prejudices is always a dangerous thing, especially in the crowded streets of New York's East Side."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN Montreal a Christian unity meeting was held recently. Eighty-four ministers of Protestant denominations were present. Bishop Bond of Montreal presided.

THE new Year-Book of the Congregational churches in this country shows that this denomination made a gain last year of six churches and 2,370 members. The adult baptisms were 1,803 less than the previous year, and infant baptisms 1,170 less. There was a loss of 3,091 members of Sunday-schools. The additions to the churches on confession (25,189) was smaller than in any year since 1885. The benevolent contributions fell off $552,405 from 1897, and the home expenditures increased $82,093.

COMMENTING on the recent discovery of the mummy of Meremptah, one of the early Egyptian Kings, *Biblia* says: "This is interesting. The fact that this king's body could not be found had led the dilettante to the conclusion that he must have been the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. As he ruled at the close of the nineteenth dynasty, when the exodus may very probably have taken place, this conclusion was regarded as secure. Apart from the fact that the Biblical narrative does not state that the Pharaoh was drowned and the further fact that many Pharaohs' bodies are missing, this theory is now hopelessly shattered by the discovery of Meremptah's body."

THE use of individual cups in the communion service is the subject of an approving editorial in *The Lutheran Observer*. The editor speaks of being present at a service in which the individual cups were used and says: "The quiet solemnity with which all this occurred removed every vestige of prejudice and apprehension which we previously entertained in regard to this method of administering the Holy Supper. It was really more solemn and impressive than the old method, and we advise any pastors who have doubts and prejudices in regard to this improved method of administering the sacrament to attend on such an occasion in order to judge of its adaptation and character for themselves."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S refusal to don his former uniform, when embarking to return from the Île du Salut to France in the cruiser *Sfax*, is taken by some as signifying that he expects France to make unusual amends to him. The chances are very much in his favor, but not altogether so. He is to be tried at Rennes, away from easily excited Paris. But the belief in his guilt has become so much a gospel with many Frenchmen that there is some difficulty in obtaining an impartial military court. Colonel Saxie, of the Tenth Artillery, who was at first chosen as president of the new court, declared so openly that "he did not care a hang for the evidence before the Court of Cassation, had read none of it, and would do his best to send the Jew back to the island," that a more impartial officer had to be appointed. Clemenceau writes in the *Aurore:*

"The object is to shield General Mercier, tho there can be no doubt of his guilt. Every one knows that he obtained Dreyfus's conviction by secret document, that he used forgeries against the prisoner which were made to order by the general staff. The court at Rennes will be told: 'To liberate Dreyfus is to convict Mercier. Choose now between the Jew and your general.' That has been done before, it may be done again. But it will not cause us to relax our efforts."

The *Petit Journal*, which has been violently anti-Dreyfusard throughout the whole affair, and is the only paper read by many *petits bourgeois*, innocently declares that "Colonel Paty du Clam has been arrested, but nobody seems to know why." "It's the revenge of the Jews. Dreyfus prophesied that his race would revenge him," says the *Libre Parole*, but omits to adduce any evidence for its assertion. The *République Française* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Let us at least have a rest after the new court has given its verdict. This principle of reopening a case after it has been judged is a bad one. If every prisoner who thinks he has been hardly used were allowed to agitate for a new trial in the press, France would be uninhabitable. Nor need the Dreyfusards think they are forgiven. The public have suffered too much for that. The army has been belittled, even weakened by the relentless war which has been carried on against our best generals. When we come to think that most of the persons who besmirched the army had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, and only wanted a pretext to disorganize our military power for the furtherance of their own revolutionary purposes, we know that the indignation of the country has not been allayed.

In the *Figaro*, however, Cornély writes:

"The fear that the new court will decide against Dreyfus, despite the evidence in his favor, is groundless. Alfred Dreyfus will be declared innocent unanimously. He will be sent as captain to a regiment. He will be introduced to the troops with special honors, and he will be promoted rapidly, to make good to him the time he has lost. And not a single officer of his regiment will be so unjust as to refuse to associate with him."

M. Émile Zola points out that the famous letter to the President, for which he was convicted of slander and forced to fly the country, was, after all, not strong enough. He says in the main:

I had greatly softened things, I had even withheld some evidence which to-day is clear, but of which I was then in doubt. I suspected Henry, yes, but I had no proofs, and so I thought it best to leave him out. I had confidential information so terrible that I feared to publish it. Yet to-day these confidences have become commonplace truisms. My poor letter is no longer up to date, it seems childish, weak, by the side of the revealed truth.

The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, points out that it was the foreign press, more impartial and calm than the French, which encouraged such men as Zola in their efforts to get at the truth. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, thinks Frenchmen were not altogether to blame for their opposition to the revision. It says:

"For what had the French people to presume, before they could accept the theory of Dreyfus's innocence? Simply the most incredible depravity on the part of men highly placed and completely trusted. It is scarcely wonderful if a conviction to this effect has only been brought home to the mass of Frenchmen after a long and violent struggle in which many well-intentioned people have pledged themselves deeply to the wrong cause. When the worst has been said—and there is a great deal to be said about the violent anti-Jew and extreme Catholic fanaticism which has swept over France—the case remains so intrinsically incredible, and has been so difficult to follow in its dark and devious windings, that we are under no necessity to hold the French people partners in the guilt of Henry and Esterhazy and others who must shortly be branded. A passionate reluctance to believe M. Zola's incredible tale would not be a bad fault in a good Frenchman."

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Weekly Sun*, says:

"This Dreyfus affair has lowered the army, or at least its chiefs, in the eyes of Europe. It is doubtful whether the same effect has been produced on the mind of the French people. If the Americans, with all their intelligence, could swallow the story of the *Maine*, the French may continue to believe, despite the evidence, the guilt of Dreyfus. The army is the one thing in which all Frenchmen feel pride, and when its honor is concerned their faith is as blind and as proof against the evidence of facts as that of any religious devotee."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY UNIVERSAL PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

WHAT the Peace Conference at The Hague has accomplished so far has not been officially revealed to the outside world. There is a rumor that the German Government suggested that the sittings be made public, but that England refused. At any rate, the proceedings are secret, and all we hear is subject to the proverbial grain of salt. In the mean time the conviction is getting stronger that the Conference, so far as the establishment of universal peace is concerned, must necessarily be a failure. This is especially well expressed by a writer in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, who, under the heading "Ulterior Hopes," writes as follows:

"To make lasting peace possible, national ambition must be killed. Is that possible? Let us see.

"Here comes Marianne, the personification of France. The cap of liberty is on her raven locks, but it does not sit very firmly. Will it fall from that restless little head?

"'Do you think I am hopeless?' she asks. 'Have I forgotten Alsace-Lorraine? No, no, the Latin race is not dead. We will unite Spain with us; we will raise the Pope—dependent upon our support—once more to a throne; we will teach Italy the step of *our* battalions. Does any one think I have forgiven Agincourt and Crécy, and Waterloo? No, and I have not forgotten the America and India of my forefathers. The Latin race shall once more rule the world, for my children are as countless as the sands by the sea.'

"'I have aspirations,' says John Bull. 'I want the consolidation of my empire, I want an alliance with the Anglo-Saxon on the other side of the water. Do you think I flatter him so humbly for nothing? Africa must become a British island. The Russian will be driven out of sight. When Ireland once more is loyal, my fleet shall rule the world, if only the Yankees will help me! I can always recruit an army out of the lower orders. The gold, the wealth of the earth must be mine. Let Britannia rule!'

"Here comes Pobydonoszeff, the typical Russian. He is master of Europe just now, thanks to poor Marianne. He represents the Slavic races, who dream no less of being masters in Europe and Asia than any other race. The Orthodox church must be made victorious everywhere, he says. He points to China and Central Asia, soon to be all Russian. He points to the want of unanimity in Europe, and tells us that the sword of mighty Russia is the real arbiter. And the three widows whom he has robbed, Finland, Poland, German Russia, bow their heads in fear.

"And now the youthful Kaiser, crowned by a helmet which

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bears the emblem of the fighting eagle: 'I hope for the realization of the dreams of Frederick, of Louise, the country's saint in the struggle with France, of my grandfather, who knew what he wanted, and knew how to be patient as well as to act. Let every one who speaks the German tongue be as brothers. Let an invincible navy defend our sons, our trade, our industry against the jealous. We need a mailed fist to obtain our share of the wreck of China. I stood upon the Mount of Olives, and I saw that all Asia Minor, once the corn chamber of the world, will be so again in the hands of the Germans. I shall do my duty and see to the fulfilment of my people's ulterior hopes.'

"But how is peace to be established with all this?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

MUCH feeling has been aroused by the news that another plot has been hatched—and discovered—for destroying the independence of the South African Republic. A few arrests have been made, but the men imprisoned are evidently not the heads of the conspiracy. The London *Daily Chronicle* nevertheless admits that it would be easier to believe "the arrested men acted upon their own responsibility if the existence of a serious plot were not denied by the very papers which encouraged the Jameson raid." That all such troubles are raised artificially for the purpose of robbing the Boers of their independence is shown by the address signed by over twenty thousand foreigners in the Rand—mostly Germans, Dutch, French, Belgian, and Old-Colony men—who declare that they wish for no foreign interference to redress whatever grievances they may have. They express their confidence in the government of the republic, and declare expressly that their signatures can be proven to be *bona fide*, thousands being property-holders, while the names appended to the petition sent to England were obtained during the races and the cricket match. Meanwhile the British Government, acting upon the suggestion of the last-named petition, sent Sir Alfred Milner to confer with President Krüger at Bloemfontain. The meeting was without result. The British account of it is, briefly, as follows:

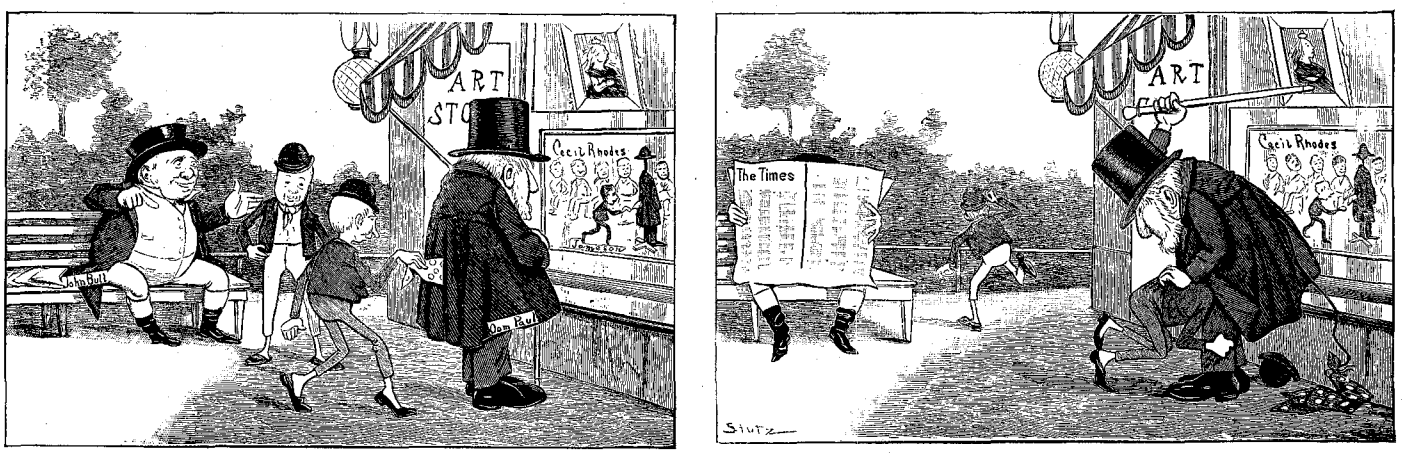
Governor Milner suggested that all foreigners should be made citizens after five years' residence. He also asked for better representation of the Rand. He also informed the President that he expected concessions great enough to enable the Uitlanders to help themselves, without the assistance of the suzerain power (England). President Krüger was willing to grant liberal concessions in the matter of the suffrage, if England would agree to arbitration in other questions. Sir Alfred Milner said that concessions to the Uitlanders must be made in any case, if the "home rule" of the Transvaal is to be respected. A foreign arbitration, however, would never be admitted by Great Britain.

The South African Republic gives the following account:

"On the part of Great Britain the suffrage and the dynamite monopoly were mentioned as grievances, on the part of the republic the Swaziland boundary, the still unpaid damages of the Jameson raid, and the arbitration question. Sir Alfred Milner demanded alterations in the text of the naturalization oath, better representation for the Rand, and full citizenship for all who have been five years in the country. The President offered to grant a 'first paper' after two years' residence, and after seven years' residence full citizens' rights to men owning real estate worth $750, or having an income of at least $1,000 per year, or paying $250 per annum in rent. The oath of allegiance must, of course, contain a clause forswearing the new citizen's former country. The President is willing to suggest still further concessions, if Great Britain will arbitrate."

The British papers hardly conceal that the object is to annex the Transvaal, not to redress alleged grievances of the English-speaking Uitlanders. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"If the Uitlanders, whose petition was forwarded to the Queen, wish to get rid of their nationality, be liable for compulsory service in the Boer army, and to be loyal citizens of the South African Republic, they undoubtedly have a grievance in not being at once admitted to the franchise. But Mr. Lionel Phillips, who knows as much about the Transvaal as any man, admitted very frankly that the question of the franchise excited no interest. It is used because it makes an impression in England."



HONEST JOHN BULL DOESN'T KNOW THERE HAS BEEN AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB HIS UNCLE PAUL.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

Yet the same paper complains bitterly that the shortsighted policy of the Boers is "to maintain a government of the country for the Dutch and by the Dutch." *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"In the pass to which matters have come, there is nothing to gain by disguising the truth. We can do everything, if the Cape Dutch are with us; we can do nothing if they are against us. This is not an acknowledgment, as some Boers might suppose, that Great Britain is not strong enough to assert her ascendency, if the occasion required it. . . . We need have no shame in conceding to the Boers that they can, if they choose, take advantage of this situation to delay a settlement which, as we hold, is as much in their interests as in ours. Nor, if we are just, shall we fail to add that this situation is part of the penalty which we must still pay for that disastrous raid. Still, there it is, and we had better make a clean breast of it. . . . Our jingoes will no doubt tell us that this is a slow process, unworthy of a great power which has the men and the money to force a settlement. We can only reply that in the nature of things a forced settlement will be no settlement. At the best it would throw South Africa back for twenty years, whereas opinion, however slow it seems, will bring the conclusion in half that time."

But the great majority of British publications demand revenge for the defeats England suffered at the hands of the Boers. In *The Nineteenth Century* a Rev. Father Ryden wants war against the Boers to wipe out the disgrace of Majuba Hill. "The honor of England demands it," he thinks. The English papers are full of incorrect descriptions of Boer life and Boer character, and the

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sum of the argument is always: "How dare a Dutchman think himself as good as an Englishman!" In *The National Review*, London, Arnold White writes:

"The Uitlanders live and move with a stinging sense of humiliating inferiority as compared with the Dutch. Pride of race, which is perhaps the dominant note of the English character, tells the British settlers in the Transvaal that altho they are thrust down into a position of political serfdom, they are really the superiors of the Boers who hold the whip-hand over them. It is not difficult to conceive the wounding and bitter sense of wrong experienced by men and women of the proudest race on earth."

He is especially embittered by the fact that the language of the Dutch, of whose rich literature and deep learning Englishmen are generally ignorant, should be given preference in the Transvaal. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"During the recent elections at the Cape, the president of the Afrikander Bond Congress said: 'This is our country, but we will allow other people to live in this country provided they behave themselves properly, and we are going to be the judges of the behavior.' This amazing tenet of the Bond party which is now in power at the Cape is precisely what President Krüger holds in his Dutch Republic. How little this conforms with the idea of British supremacy in South Africa will be seen by every one. It rests with Mr. Chamberlain to disenchant both Boers and Bond of their illusion."

Party politics make little difference to this feeling. *Lloyds* and *Reynolds, Money* and other financial papers, the Scottish and the Irish of the North, all join in the cry: "Down with Krüger and the Boers!" The colonial papers, too, regard the question a safe one for professing loyalty. The Montreal *Gazette* thinks with pleasure of the havoc British lyddite shells will make among the Boers. The Victoria *Times* is certain that British honor requires the destruction of the country, "altho of course, from the Boers' point of view it may be asked: Why can't the foreigners go away, if they don't like our laws?" On the other hand, the Boers have never been so confident of ultimate success, if war is forced upon them, as now. That they will be succored from the Old Colony is certain. At a Bond meeting in Burgersdorp the following motion was passed:

"We are certain that, unless the 'imperialist' policy adopted against the Transvaal is modified, South Africa and the British empire will suffer. We will not sit still when the Transvaal is treated unjustly by England."

One speaker declared that "there can be no lasting peace until the Transvaal is altogether free." Others offered prayers to God for the speedy advent of the day when "all Afrikanders can throw off the yoke of Britain." "A Dutch-speaking Afrikander" writes to the London *Speaker* as follows:

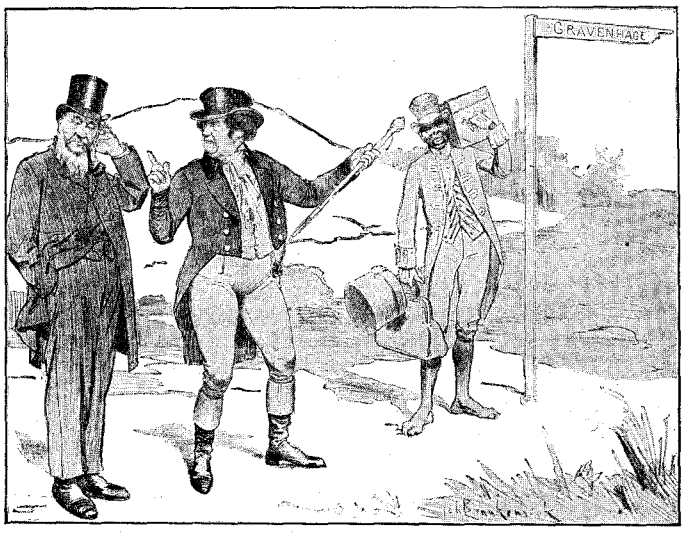
"Notoriously, there is no country in the world where gold-mining is carried on under such extremely advantageous conditions as in the Transvaal; witness of this fact is the enormous dividends (200 and 300 per cent. in some cases) declared by the gold companies. If one wishes to find a down-trodden gold-mining industry one has to go to India, where the industry is simply crushed under the many burdens imposed upon it; to Klondike, and other places under British rule, not to the Transvaal, where there are hardly any appreciable burdens imposed upon the industry. . . . The English press, instead of encouraging British subjects, instigated by the capitalist organs in South Africa, to keep up an agitation which would not be allowed in any other country than the long-suffering Transvaal, should try to view this matter with some slight degree of fairness and justice. If there is any cause of offense given, it is not given by the Transvaal, but by Mr. Chamberlain. Witness his infamous 'suzerainty' claims."

How powerful the Dutch element is in the Cape Colony may be gathered from the following, in the Colesberg *Advertiser:*

"I learn from a reliable source that Mr. Schreiner is starting a crusade against the royal coat of arms! That is to say, he is desirous that all official documents that have heretofore been embossed with the royal cypher should in future be plain. This is giving the most favorable view of the Prime Minister's intentions, altho economy in printing, etc., can be the only excuse for this extraordinary decision. What excuse, however, Mr. Schreiner can find for replacing 'On Her Majesty's Service' on official envelopes, by 'On the *Public* Service,' is not so apparent. Will the next alteration be 'On the Republic's Service,' I wonder?"

Mr. Schreiner has warned the British Government that an attack upon the Transvaal may be disastrous to British rule in South Africa. The Pretoria correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, writes:

"They threaten us! Do they know what that means? We are armed to the teeth, and we have over two million cartridges in reserve.* Money there is in abundance, cash enough to carry on the war for years. Natal has many Boers who will join us, the Old Colony is almost entirely with us. Yet England threatens! Some day our patience will be ended. Then it will be time to pray for the souls of the poor English soldiers. This time no quarter will be given. . . . As a nation we would have lost all self-respect if we could longer bear the coarse insults heaped upon us."



JOHN BULL: "I am going to the Peace Conference for a while, but you needn't think I am done with *you!*"
OOM PAUL: "Oh, I don't know!"—*Amsterdammer.*

That the Germans settled in the Transvaal will act like our own German-Americans during our wars may be gathered from an address sent by the Johannesburg Germans to Dr. Lieber, leader of the Center Party in the Reichstag, and which runs, in the main, as follows:

We thank you for the position you have taken in the question of Cecil Rhodes's reception of Germany. We do not expect Germany to make sacrifices for us. We trust in God and our rifles. We felt hurt, however, when the British cable agencies informed us that a man of Rhodes's character had been honored by the Reichstag. Since we know the truth, we are aware that Germany still upholds the morality of nations.

The continent of Europe sympathizes with the Boers in their danger. The following sketch from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, admirably describes the views of moderate people in most countries:

"A Transvaal Boer is nothing but an African Tory. He is Conservative to the bone. He is, above all, true to the church. He is a landowner, and guards his property with jealous love. He looks down with contempt upon mere money-makers, upon speculators, clerks, and shopkeepers. He is full of prejudices from the soles of his feet to the top of his head. He knows nothing of 'foreigners,' and does not care to know anything about

* In 1880-81 the Boers were so badly armed that many men could not obtain rifles and ammunition until they were taken from the English. Others went into action with two or three bullets only.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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them. He will not speak their language, and he hates their mode of worship because it is different from his own. He holds what he has. He does not believe in the franchise for poor people. He opposes reforms, and his motto is 'England for the E——' I beg pardon. *I forgot I was talking of the Afrikander Tory.* His motto is 'Africa for the Afrikanders.' The Transvaaler has stronger principles, no doubt, and is more vigorous all around. But he is only a Tory for all that, despite the fact that the British Tory wants his blood."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE RUSSIA.

AMONG the countries which offer the best possibilities for our foreign trade is Russia. Her chief development will probably be for many years to come in the direction of agriculture, and while the American farmer may expect to find serious competition there, the American manufacturer might find a ready market, if the Muscovites had the necessary capital to make purchases, and the high tariff on foreign machinery were removed. M. de Witte, the present Minister of Finance, is anxious to open the country to foreign capital and machinery; the Russian Nativists, whose chief organ is the *Novoye Vremya*, want to keep both out. According to the *Russkoie Bogatstvo*, St. Petersburg, M. de Witte argues as follows:

"From a general national standpoint, the protective system can have but one object and excuse—the emancipation of domestic economy from dependence on other markets, other producers, and other means. Protection is a temporary policy, and its logic is self-abolition. Meanwhile we are passing through a costly experience. The Russian consumer must pay higher prices for everything he buys, and this is an objection, a criticism upon protection. But because of this we must try to pass through this stage of our industrial development as quickly as possible. To free ourselves, we must encourage manufactures in every possible way, and we must invite and attract foreign capital. We have no investment-seeking capital of our own; agriculture does not yield it. It becomes necessary to take advantage of the plentifulness and cheapness of foreign capital. To be sure, we have to pay for this outside capital, but simple arithmetic will show that it is better to introduce foreign capital than foreign goods and implements. There can be no question which is the cheaper way—the importation every year of hundreds of millions' worth of goods, the price of which goes entirely into foreign pockets, or the introduction once for all of a given amount of capital, and with its aid to organize production at home, realizing under the least favorable circumstances 90 per cent. of the value of the commodities."

The *Russkoie Bogatstvo* nevertheless argues that it is not necessary to hold out special inducements to foreign capitalists. It says, in the main:

Foreign capital can not be prevented from coming and needs no special inducements or artificial privileges. The thing to remember is, that rapid development by foreign capital will also bring in its train a labor question, a diminished demand for hand labor, a displacement of males by females and children, and improved machinery. If the Government is to protect and encourage anybody at all, it should protect the factory laborer and prevent the struggle between capital and labor.

But that is hardly as dangerous to the future of Russia as a continuation of the present system of exclusion with its attendant evils. A correspondent of the *Vorwärts*, Berlin, describes the condition of Russia as follows:

"In eleven out of the sixty-eight *gouvernements*, that is, in a sixth of European Russia, the famine has raged for four years. Our Government, which permitted collections for the starving Hindus, does nothing to prevent a recurrence of the famine, and the people, who regard revolt against the Czar as sinful as revolt against the church, dare not help themselves. A revolution need not be feared. The people are not ripe for it, do not know how to organize it, would not be able to substitute something better if the present system fell. But it is pretty certain that the political strength of Russia suffers under misgovernment on the one hand and stupid lethargy on the other."

Intriguers against the Czar are not wanting, and his life is not all "beer and skittles." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Grazer Tageblatt* says:

"The Empress-Dowager and her clique do everything in their power to neutralize the Czar's good intentions. Several attempts were made to kidnap his child, as a hostage for his good behavior, and the imperial couple hardly dare to leave the little girl out of their sight. In 1897 a palace revolution was prevented by the loyalty of a few adjutants only. No wonder that subsequent illnesses of the Czar and Czarina were attributed to poison. The old nobility are the Czar's worst enemies, since he emancipated himself from his mother's influence, and everything is done to prejudice the people against him in order to procure his removal. The masses are ignorant, fanatical, easily influenced by the clergy; the clergy are as ignorant and fanatical, and as easily influenced by the Holy Synod. If a son is born to the Czar, attempts will be made to force him to abdicate. The news of his ill health is really due to these machinations. Not the reporters but the Empress-Dowager has originated it, to prepare the public for a change. The Czarina is as unpopular as her husband, as she is too strong a character to submit easily to the influence of the Empress-Dowager."

Among other means to estrange the people, the *Tageblatt* mentions apparent slights of the clergy. The priest of a village is told to wait with bread and salt in a certain spot, and the Czar is made to pass him a few yards distant, depriving the priest of the honor of offering the orthodox hospitality to the ruler of the empire and the head of the church. The article of the *Tageblatt* is, however, chiefly of interest in showing that a bitter, if noiseless, feud is being waged between the Conservatives and the Liberals in Russia. The rumors mentioned in the article will spread much faster in Russia than any story printed in the newspapers, and as such rumors may seriously undermine the influence of the Conservatives, the suspicion gains ground that the Liberals are fully the match of their adversaries in intrigue.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LORD CURZON, the viceroy of India, has signed a bill by which he shows his appreciation of American tariff legislation. Sugar on which a bounty is paid by the exporting country will have to pay extra duty in India. That sugar comes chiefly from the United States.

A FRESH attempt is made in England to abolish the opium trade in the British colonies. The agitation is now strongly assisted by the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Carlisle, Derry, Liverpool, Norwich, Rochester, and Mauritius openly taking part in it.

THE Trans-Siberian Railroad will now terminate at Port Arthur instead of at Vladivostok. Few people appreciate how useful this longest of all railroads is already to Russia, incomplete tho it is. Tens of thousands of emigrants are transported to the East, for the new Russian maxim is, "Go East, young man." Last year 200,000 colonists settled in Russian Manchuria.

THE German consul at Hongkong, whom the press agencies accused of supplying arms and ammunition to the Filipinos, is a salaried official (*Berufs Consul*) and as such not permitted to engage in mercantile transactions of any kind. Representatives of the press in Hongkong must know this, and the "news" was, therefore, most likely manufactured in London or New York.

THE death is reported of Tuku Umar, the chief of the Malay rebels in Atcheen, who has opposed the Dutch Government with varying success for over twenty years. Bribed now and then to side with the Dutch, he always broke his word, and it cost untold treasure and thousands of men to subdue the rebellions led by him. It was not until the natives had learned to appreciate the benefits of Dutch rule that Tuku Umar's following decreased.

"THE conservative English lawyer opposes the codification of laws as practised on the Continent. Yet there are some regulations which, while theoretically still in force, should be removed from the statutes as obsolete," says the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*. "Thus there is a law which condemns the members of societies for the propagation of prohibition to seven years' hard labor. Disobedient clergymen may be imprisoned for life. Stealing from the Queen to the value of more than a shilling must be punished with death or not at all. Calais is treated as if it still belonged to England."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Erdman writes from Breslau, January 24, 1899, in regard to the expense attending the importation of a box of meat containing six hams and six pieces of breakfast bacon. The weight of the box was about 115 pounds, and Mr. Erdman paid a duty in Hamburg of 10.15 marks ($2.42), a local duty in Breslau of 7.65 marks ($1.82), which, with freight charges from New York, made a total of 43.80 marks ($10.42). The consul adds: "It will be seen that it is an impossibility to import American meat into this part of Germany. With the cost of freight and duty, it is much more expensive than German meat."

Consular Agent Mertens, of Grao, writes, under date of February 15, 1899:

"Spain's tobacco factories are to a great extent dependent upon American tobacco. During the late war this could not be furnished, and various trials were made with other kinds; but none seemed able to replace the American product. In the month of May, new contracts for tobacco deliveries are made by the company which has the monopoly of the tobacco trade in Spain, and, as it will probably purchase American tobacco again, our merchants should enter into negotiations with them. Already, agents from Germany with samples have arrived in Madrid, and no time should be lost by the United States houses."

Consul Jarvis, of Milan, under date of January 20, 1899, reports that the project of covering the canals in that city is being discussed. The circular lines of the canals were once the city limits, but the growth of Milan has brought them into the busy portion, and they obstruct traffic and are undesirable from a sanitary standpoint. The canals possess a water surface of over 17 acres.

Under date of February 16, Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, transmits translation of a royal order published in the official journal, to the effect that partial remission of the excise tax is accorded for glucose employed in the following industries: Spinning, weaving, finishing, dyeing, and tanneries; also in the manufacture of playing-cards, wax, blacking, and imitation parchment paper. The tax is fixed at 13.50 francs ($2.61) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) of dry extract contained in the glucose, and the order took effect February 20.

Since the Siberian Railway has brought the eastern sections of Russia into the area of universal trade, the question of the future importance of Siberia as a competitor in the international market as regards natural products, and as a country having more or less openings for the disposal of manufactured goods, is becoming of great interest to all European countries. The resources of Siberia are, at the present moment, undergoing careful investigation on the part of both Russian and foreign capitalists. Siberian newspapers publish daily the formation of new companies and commercial undertakings through banks and agencies, for the benefit of firms in foreign countries which desire to gain the Siberian market, and likewise a part of the Chinese trade. The railway has also opened up a new market for each province in European Russia. It is reported that in Poland several factories have been opened exclusively for the manufacture of goods suitable for the Siberian markets. The Ural iron merchants, owing to the keen competition of the manufacturers of southern Russia, are now directing their energies toward Siberia. The agricultural interests of Russia, long before the opening of the Siberian Railway, foresaw serious competition in grain, and therefore succeeded in raising the tariff of transportation on the Siberian product.

Siberia entered the world's trade under very favorable conditions; with bad harvests in Europe and rising prices, Siberia was able to place on the market enormous quantities of corn. Western Siberia, during the first half of 1897, sent nearly 58,000 tons, and during the second half, 174,000 tons; but, owing to deficiency in rolling stock, 80,000 tons of grain remained beyond the Urals. During the first half of 1898, about 170,000 tons were sold at good prices and hurried abroad by the Baltic and Black sea ports, while some were sold in Poland and Moscow. Grain from Siberia can be transported to Russia by two routes, either by water through Tumaine or by rail through Cheliabinsk. The former route has by no means lost its importance; on the contrary, transports have increased.

Not reckoning caravan transports from the government of Tobolsk, the export of cereals from Siberia in 1897, according to Siberian *Life*, was about 400,000 tons. Of this quantity, nearly 91 per cent. was wheat and flour, 5 per cent. oats, and a little more than 3 per cent. other grains. The exports in 1897 were distributed as follows:

	Tons.
Baltic Sea ports	229,225
Black Sea ports	9,338
Western frontier	39,048
Rivers Volga and Beloy	5,500
Internal Russian markets	6,225
Ural works	4,709

From the above, it will be seen that 94 per cent. of Siberian wheat was sent abroad, and if the wheat sent down the rivers to wharves in Samara, Oufa, and Perm, also intended for export, is included, the quantity will be more than 95 per cent. The largest quantity was exported through Reval—namely, 145,161 tons, or over 48 per cent. of the whole export. After Reval comes St. Petersburg, Libau, and Riga, and lastly the southern ports, Novorossisk, and Rostoff.

The Formosan Government has asked for an appropriation of 40,000,000 yen ($20,000,000 in United States gold) for the construction of a railway through the island and for the improvement of Kelung harbor. The Japanese cabinet has given its approval, and, as the railway and harbor are urgently needed, it is believed the diet will pass the bill. There is at present in the island a railway 60 miles long, running from Kelung to Teckcham (Hsinchik). It was commenced in 1887 and completed in 1891. It was owned by the Chinese Government, but, on the taking over of the island by the Japanese, it passed into the possession of the latter Government. The proposed railway will

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extend south from Teckcham to Takow, a distance of 175 miles.

The Japanese have rebuilt a part of the existing road, but no new rolling stock, with the exception of two or three second-hand locomotives from Japan, has been added. At present, 6 locomotives, 12 passenger cars, and 20 freights and flats are in use. The gage of the present line is 3 feet 6 inches, and the same will probably be continued in the new road. There will be required steel rails (probably of 60 pounds), locomotives, and bridge material for the line, and one of the leading engineers connected with the work has expressed to me his intention of recommending American locomotives. The United States consul has been urgently requested by Mr. A. Yamashita, Taipeh, Formosa, one of the leading merchants and president of the Taipeh municipality, to place his name before the manufacturers of railway supplies; he specially desires information regarding American locomotives.

Under date of February 15, Consul Smith, of Moscow, sends the following:

"The custom-house department has published the following data of the passenger traffic across the Russian frontier for six months ended December 31, 1898: Number of Russian and foreign passengers that have crossed the European frontiers with passports and other legitimate documents from Europe to Russia, 2,632,627; from Russia to Europe, 2,722,912; over the Asiatic frontier: from Asia to Russia, 75,311; from Russia to Asia, 48,816.

The arrivals into Russia of passengers with passports exceed the departures by 25,000.

It is interesting to note Germany's eagerness to equal England as a mercantile and manufacturing state. Chemnitz, hundreds of miles inland, recently organized a branch of what is known as the national union for increasing the fleet. In the industrial development that has assumed gigantic proportions in the last forty years, the mercantile marine has not only kept pace with internal progress, but has done much to increase its fields of operation. Germany's fleet is second only to that of England. In 1875, Germany's merchant marine numbered 4,062 ships with 1,068,000 registered tons net; in 1895 she had 3,665 ships with 1,554,000 tons; in 1898, 3,603 ships and 1,555,000 tons. While the number of ships is smaller, the number of tons, compared with 1875, has increased 50 per cent. The falling-off is in sailing-ships. In 1875 there were 4,303 with a capacity of 878,385 tons and 299 steamers with 189,998 tons; in 1885 there were 3,607 sailing-ships with 880,345 tons and 650 steamers with 413,943 tons; in 1895, 2,622 sailing-vessels with 660,856 tons and 1,043 steamers with 893,046 tons; in 1898, 2,522 sailing-vessels with 585,571 tons and 1,171 steamships of 969,800 tons. In general, a steamer is thought to be able to carry three times as much as a sailing-vessel of the same size. The falling-off in sailing-ships from 4,303 in 1875 to 2,522 in 1898 was more than making up for in the increase of steamers from 299 in 1875 to 1,171 in 1898. The regular crews numbered, in 1898, 42,428 men. The average was 5.7 men to a sailing-ship and 24.3 to a steamer. German writers point with pride to the fact that whereas formerly a good many, if not quite all, of the big ships were built abroad, they are now built in German shipyards, by German mechanics, with German materials, etc. All that is now needed, they say, is a powerful fighting marine. The empire's interests are in every part of the world. These must be protected.

The approach of the wine-making season has caused the agriculturists in this part of France to unite in a movement for the repeal of the tariff on sulfate of copper, which is extensively used to protect the grapevines against black rot and mildew. In periods of heavy rains, the vines sometimes require five treatments, at an aggregate expense of from $2 to $2.50 per acre. The use of copper has increased, and is expected to further raise the cost of the sulfate; hence the movement for a reduction of the duty. As the United States is the largest copper-producing country in the world, a *résumé* of what is said on this subject in France will not be without interest. The imports of the sulfate into France were:

	Tons.
1895	24,641
1896	34,539
1897	30,909
1898	31,468

The metal base enters into the composition of the sulfate in the proportion of 26 per cent. the price of the sulfate being entirely governed by the price of copper. When the proposition was made to remove the tariff of 3 francs (57 cents) per 220 pounds from copper, it was stated that an American syndicate had cornered the market and that the corner must soon break, with a resulting fall in prices. Wine-growers, influenced by this report, refrain from laying in a supply of sulfate, and as the demand for that article ceased manufacturers stopped producing. A legislative commission appointed to investigate the subject reported the advance in price to be a legitimate result of the workings of the law of supply and demand, to wit, the new and increased uses of copper in machinery, the extension of telegraphs, telephones, electric lighting and electric tramways, and especially the building of the Metropolitan Trolley Railroad in Paris, which will consume 5,000 tons of copper. The opinion was expressed by the commission that the demand for consumption will continue in access of production: that Japan and Spain can not increase their output; that Chile can increase hers; but that the possibility of equalizing the two factors—supply and demand—must depend upon the copper producers of the United States. The consumption in France amounts, annually, to 60,000 tons—47,000 tons in block, bars, and plates; 8,000 tons of old metal, all imported; and 5,000 to 6,000 tons of old copper picked up at home.

PERSONALS.

Of Li Hung Chang numberless stories are told in Chinese society. Now and then one reaches this country through our consuls at China.

On one occasion when the premier was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the Tsung-li-Yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime

Hot Weather Dyspepsia

Thousands Suffer From It at This Season of the Year.

Hot weather dyspepsia may be recognized by the following symptoms: Depression of spirits, heaviness and pain in the stomach after meals, loss of flesh and appetite, no desire for food, bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, wind in stomach and bowels, irritable disposition, nervous weakness, weariness, costiveness, headache, palpitation, heartburn. It is a mistake to treat such troubles with "tonics," "blood purifiers," "cathartics," "pills," because the whole trouble is in the stomach. It is indigestion or dyspepsia and nothing else.

All these symptoms rapidly disappear when the stomach is relieved, strengthened and cleansed by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They should be taken after meals and a few carried in the pocket to be used whenever any pain or distress is felt in the stomach. They are prepared only for stomach troubles.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are indorsed by such physicians as Dr. Harlandson, Dr. Jennison, and Dr. Mayer, because they contain the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which when taken into the stomach cause the prompt digestion of the food before it has time to ferment and sour, which is the cause of the mischief.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are pleasant to take and unequalled for invalids, children and every person afflicted with imperfect digestion. It is safe to say they will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages at 50 cents. A book on stomach troubles and thousands of testimonials sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

Somatose

Somatose is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative*. It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

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PIC NIC LUNCHEONS

Should include dainty, delicious sandwiches made with Protose, the vegetable meat, containing 25 per cent more food value and 10 per cent more fat-making properties than beef. Our free cook book gives a score of appetizing ways to prepare Protose.

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Write for our descriptive book, with treatise on eye, ear and kindred diseases and their treatment—a valuable work for all afflicted persons. Mailed post-paid. Address,

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being traced to three men, of whom one, at least, was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested, and brought to his Yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that "politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence." Li cut the cake and one of his servitors handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate, or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten: "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendent genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue: "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poisoning with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

IT seems that the late M. Sarcey, the well-known Parisian critic, whose Monday article in *Le Temps* has had only two interruptions in the course of forty years, died with a half-written "causerie" lying on his desk. "I must get up," he said to the doctor, a few hours before his passing. "It is absolutely necessary that I should finish my article. What will Paris say if it does not appear next Monday? I will do only a demi-feuilleton, if I must, but I must do it." Later he returned to the idea. He mentioned the Théâtre Français. "I shall go again and see 'Le Torrent.' I am afraid this piece is not well understood. It has not been rightly judged." These were his last words.

BRIG-GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW, military governor of Havana, is well remembered in Detroit, where he was stationed for many years, first as engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh lighthouse districts and afterward as engineer in charge of river and harbor work. It is recalled, says a writer in the New York *World*, that while lighthouse engineer an Irish contractor who had been doing government work for some years visited Ludlow and introduced himself, slyly laying down with his card a crisp $50 bill. It was his way of "feeling off" a new man. Ludlow neither affected to ignore the incident nor lose this temper over it. On the contrary, he looked at the card and remarked pleasantly, "So you are Patrick Flaherty?" "That is my name, sor," answered the visitor. "And you have called to see me about getting some contract work for the Government?" "I have, sor." "Well, Mr. Flaherty," said Ludlow, "I suppose we can talk more freely over a cigar. Do you smoke?" He drew from his pocket two cigars, handed one to the contractor and put the other between his own lips. Then, looking around on his table as if for a match, and finding none, he coolly took the $50 note, twisted it into a lighter, set it aflame at the open grate fire, lighted his own cigar and, without changing countenance, passed the stump of the burning bill over to the contractor.

IMMANUEL KANT! A distinguished name, says the New York *Times*, for he who bore it was the most subtle of modern philosophers. Kant quickened thought and was the father of modern rationalism, and still a God-fearing man. Kant outlived the last century and was eighty when he died, in 1804. Philosophers—all save M. Voltaire—do not know how to make money, and their descendants do not fall heir to rich estates. Fräulein Benigna Kant, a grandniece of the author of the "Criticism of the Pure Reason," died recently at the poorhouse at Mitau, in Courland, aged seventy-two. She was destitute, without friends, and so passes away the last descendant of the great Königsberg philosopher.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

At the Law School.—"What are you studying about now—legal tender?" "Yes—tough subject, isn't it?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

How Peculiar.—DOCTOR: "And when does this strange feeling come over you?"
PATIENT: "Usually in my odd moments."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Of Course.—JIGGLES: "Did you ever make an orange phosphate without soda water?"
JAGGLES: "No. That's a fizzical impossibility."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Value of a Wife.—A: "It's when a man is in trouble that he knows the value of a wife."
B: "Yes; he can put all his property in her name."—*Tit-Bits.*

Encouraging.—SHE: "Do you think my voice has enough volume?"
PROFESSOR: "Good gracious, yes; to fill a library."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Golf Helped Him.—HIS HONOR: "Young man, do you appreciate the solemnity of an oath—do you know what an oath is?"
BOY: "Ye-es, sir. I caddied for you last Sunday."—*Life.*

Knew a Thing or Two.—"Mayn't I teach you to swim, Miss Coylet?" "You may try, but I'm afraid you won't succeed." "Not succeed?"

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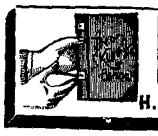

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"Well, different men have been trying for three seasons, and I have't learned yet."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Hard on the Patient.—CASSTER: "Doctor, a year ago you predicted that I wouldn't live three months. You see you were wrong."

DOCTOR: "Never mind, better luck next time."—*Puck.*

A Coming Disease.—DR. SQUILLS: "What was the matter with that cab-driver you were called to see last night?"

DR. KALLOMELL: "As nearly as I can describe what ails him it is automobiliousness."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Slander.—THE INTERVIEWER: "There is a report started, Senator, that you are intending to retire from politics."

SENATOR MAKEROX: "Young man, I am not the first man whose wealth has been overestimated."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Abstruse Figuring.—MUNSON: "What's the birth-rate in the Philippines?"

PECKE: "I don't know; why?"

MUNSON: "I'm trying to figure out how long at the present death-rate it will take us to end the revolution."—*Philadelphia North American.*

Where His Heart Was.—"Have you heard from your son in the Philippines, Mrs. Parkins?" "Oh, yes, indeed, Mrs. Jones. He writes regularly." "And is his heart in this war?" "I don't exactly know. I judge from what he says that it is in his boots most of the time."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Needed Advice.—A paper published in Paris recently contained the following unique advertisement: "A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

Its Value.—"What do you think of this persistent demand for arbitration?" asked a diplomat at The Hague. "Well," answered the gentleman from Germany as he pensively exhaled a cloud of smoke, "I am inclined to think that if we manage things with discretion it can be prevented from becoming a *casus belli.*"—*Washington Star.*

How They Talk and Think.—SHE: "It always exasperates me to meet Josephine Jenkins, whom you used to be sweet on."

HE: "Why, my dear?"

SHE: "She always looks at you as if she could have married you if she had wanted to."—*Chicago Record.*

A Cheerful Chap.—MAUD: "Dick proposed to me last night."

ELLA: "What did you tell him?"

MAUD: "I said he had better ask mamma, and what do you think the wretch said?"

ELLA: "Goodness knows!"

MAUD: "He said he had asked her already, and she wouldn't have him."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Safe Refuge.—"Tom," said Jimmy, "do you know that some day the world will be burned up with fire?" "So I have heard," replied Tom. "But, Tom," went on Jimmy, who was deeply concerned about the approaching catastrophe, "what will you do when the world is burned up?" "Oh," replied Tom, with an air of one who has provided for all contingencies, "I shall go out to Uncle Billy's and stay."—*Detroit Journal.*

A Unique One.—Talking about the school commencements, one of the best advertisements we have seen is that of the colored principal of a log-house school in the rural district. It reads:

"We is to hold a commencement of the endin' of this school on the 21 of June. Miss Williams will play the organ—if the pianner tuner fixes it in time. If not, there will be banjo pickin' and spellin' an' definin'."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

An Impertinent Personage.—"Did you ever hear of St. Dunstan?" asked the man who was chewing his lead pencil. "St. Dunstan?" answered the friend. "Certainly. What was there so remarkable about him?" "What was there remarkable about St. Dunstan? Why, great Scott, man, don't you know that his name is the only thing in the English language that furnishes a rime for 'Funston'?"—*Washington Star.*

In Kansas.—FIRST POPULIST: "We expelled the deacon from the party for mixin' religion an' politics."

SECOND POPULIST: "Mixin' religion an' politics?"

FIRST POPULIST: "Yes; he'd go to a political meetin' an' he'd fall asleep in the middle of a speech, b'gosh! jest like if it was a sermon."—*Puck.*

After the Explosion.—MRS. JONES: "Where's Mary?"

MR. JONES: "I sent her to find out where the escape of gas was."

MRS. JONES: "Did she tell you how it came to explode?"

MR. JONES: "No."

MRS. JONES: "How's that?"

MR. JONES: "She hasn't come back yet."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

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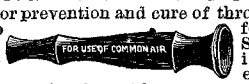

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Stuck to His View.—"And now, Cassimere," rapturously whispered the young man, it only remains for you to name the day." "I will marry you, Orlando," she replied, as the blushes chased each other over her face, "on the first day of the twentieth century." And Orlando abjectly surrendered the point that had been so long in dispute between them. In defiance of every dictate of reason, common sense, and the plainest elementary principles of mathematics, he murmured: "You are right, dearest. It begins January 1, 1900!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Current Events.

Monday, June 19.

—The Secretary of the Navy receives the report of Captain Chadwick, of the **Schley-Hodgson controversy.**

—A severe **engagement takes place at Imus** in the Philippines.

—It is decided that every man who participated in the battle of Manila Bay will receive **a medal of honor.**

—Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, is elected to Congress **to succeed the late Nelson A. Dingley,** of Maine.

—**Extensive military preparations** are reported to be taking place in the Transvaal.

—The **Pope creats eleven new cardinals** and a number of bishops.

—Baron von Bülow in the Reichstag defines **Germany's attitude on the Samoan question.**

—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies approves the bill **ceding Spain's Pacific islands to Germany.**

Tuesday, June 20.

—**President McKinley receives the degree of D.C.L.** from Mount Holyoke College.

—Admiral **Watson arrives at Manila** and raises his flag on the *Baltimore.*

—New South Wales votes in favor of **Australian federation.**

—**General Wheaton occupies the Filipino town** of Perez das Marinas.

Wednesday, June 21.

—Director of the census estimates the **present population of the United States** at 72,500,000.

—The **Samoan Commission** recognizes Malietoa as king, receives the surrender of the Mataafa faction, and recommends the abolition of the kingship.

—The *Independencia*, the Filipinos' organ, says that the Filipinos are "incited to continue fighting by **anti-expansion speeches in America.**"

—Admiral **Dewey arrives at Colombo,** Ceylon, and is enthusiastically received.

Thursday, June 22.

—Terms of settlement of the **Cleveland street railway strike** are agreed upon.

—Mr. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, **replies to Mr. Havemeyer's statements** before the Industrial Commission.

—M. Waldeck-Rousseau completes the formation of a **French cabinet.**

—Reciprocity negotiations between the **United States and Portugal** are completed.

Friday, June 23.

—Secretary **Alger announces his candidacy for the Senate;** he has "formed an alliance with Governor Pingree, of Michigan, against Senator McMillan."

—It is announced that the War Department has decided **to maintain the army canteen** system, "regarding it as for the best interests for the soldiers."

—**Henry B. Plant,** of the Plant Railroad and Steamship system, dies in New York.

—The **new French cabinet** holds its first meeting.

—**Aguinaldo takes command** of General Luna's army.

Saturday, June 24.

—**General Leonard Wood gives his views** on the cause of yellow fever and the general sanitary conditions in Santiago.

—The **strike of street railway employees in Cleveland** is settled and the cars begin to run.

—The Spanish Queen Regent signs the bill for the **cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands.**

—**A statue of Thomas Hughes,** author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," is unveiled by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—**Mme. Dreyfus goes to Rennes** to await her husband.

Sunday, June 25.

—Three American officers, by resisting arrest, precipitate **a riot in Cienfuegos,** Cuba.

—It is reported that the New York Central Railroad system has **absorbed the lines of the Boston and Albany.**

—The Cortes fixes the strength of the **Spanish army** for the ensuing year at 108,000 men.

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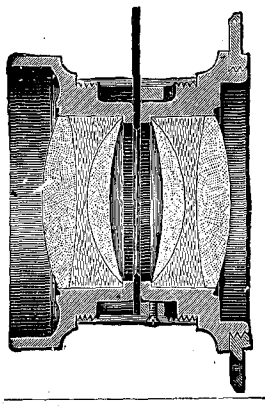

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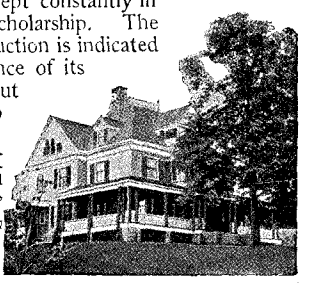

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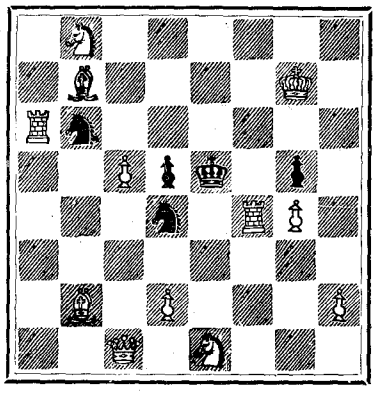
Problem 392.

BY A. BERMAN, VIENNA.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

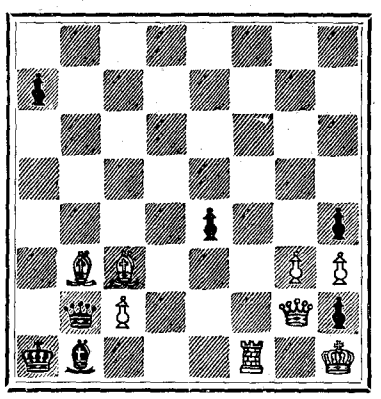
Problem 393.

BY VALENTINE MARIN.

From *Problemes d'Escachs*,

A Collection of Problems by Spanish Composers.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 386.

Key-move, R—B 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Pa.

Comments: "Too many duals for a first-class problem"—M. W. H.; "A high-wrought, happy Hollander"—I. W. B.; "Well-constructed, variations very good"—F. S. F.; "A fine composition"—C. R. O.; "A good one"—R. M. C.; "A first-rate two-mover"—C. F. P.; "One of the best two-ers I have tried"—C. D. S.; "Key rather difficult to find"—C. F. McM.

The reason so few got this problem is that so many selected R—B 5 and R x P as the key-move. Neither of these will do.

No. 387.

1. R—K 3 — K x R
2. B—Kt 6 ch — P—B 4 (must)
3. R—Q 3, mate

1. ..... — Kt x R
2. Kt—B 8 — Any
3. Kt—K 6, mate

1. ..... — Kt any other
2. R—B 3 ch — K x R (must)
3. P—K 3, mate

1. ..... — P—B 4
2. R—B 3 ch — K x R (must)
3. B—K 5, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., R. M. C., C. F. P., F. M. M.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

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J. J., Prof. C. D. S., and J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt., were successful with 384. W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 385.

THE STEPANON MATE.

White.	*Black.*
1 R x P ch	K—R sq, must
2 R—Kt 8 ch	K x R, must
3 R—K Kt sq ch	Q—Kt 4, must
4 R x Q mate.	

Found by M. W. H., I. W. B., C. R. O., F. H. J., W. H. H. C., W. H. K., J. J.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.

The London International Tournament.

LASKER STILL HOLDS FIRST PLACE.

The first part of the Masters' Tournament (14 games each) was finished on June 19, with Lasker leading. The following is the full score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total won.
1 Lasker		½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
2 Maroczy	½		½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
3 Pillsbury	0	½		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
4 Janowski	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
5 Schlechter	½	1	0	0		½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
6 Blackburne	0	0	0	0	½		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
7 Tschigorin	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
8 Cohn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
9 Steinitz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	5
10 Showalter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	4
11 Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	3
12 Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	2
13 Bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1
14 Tinsley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total lost	1½	2½	3½	4	5½	6	6½	7	8	9	9½	10½	11½	12½	

The second part was begun on June 20. At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Bird	5½	12½	Mason	7½	9½
Blackburne	11	7	Pillsbury	11½	6½
Cohn	8½	8½	Schlechter	11	6
Janowski	11½	5½	Showalter	9	9
Lasker	14½	3½	Steinitz	8	10
Lee	6	12	Tinsley	3	13
Maroczy	11½	6½	Tschigorin	9½	8½

The Old and the New.

Steinitz is credited with being the inventor of the so-called "new school" of Chess. The difference between the old school and the new was well illustrated by Anderssen when he was asked years ago for his opinion of Kolisch and Steinitz as Chess-players. "Kolisch is a highwayman," he said, "and points the pistol at your breast: Steinitz is a pickpocket; he steals a Pawn and wins a game with it."

Games from the London Tournament.

BLACKBURNE BEATS LASKER.

The game in which the English expert beat the World's Champion is one of the finest specimen of Chess. Blackburne had a deep and brilliant combination which Lasker didn't see. This game gives Blackburne a fine chance for the Brilliancy Prize.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 B—Kt 3	B—K 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 R—K sq	Kt—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	27 Kt—B sq	B—Kt 4
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	28 R—Kt sq	R—K R sq
5 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq	29 Kt—B 3	B—K B 5
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	30 Kt—Q 5	Q—Kt 4
7 Kt—B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 P—B 3	R—R 8 ch
8 Kt—K 2	P—B 3	32 K x R	B x B
9 P—B 4	Kt—K 3	33 Kt x B	Kt—B 7 ch
10 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B 4	34 K—Kt sq	Kt x Q
11 B—B 2	P—Q Kt 4	35 Kt—B 5	B x Kt (B 5)
12 P—Kt 4	Kt—Kt 2	36 P x B	Q—Q 7
13 Q P x P	B x P	37 K R x Kt	Q x B
14 P x P	B x Kt P	38 Q R—B sq	Q x B P
15 P—Q R 4	B—Q 2	39 Kt—Kt 6	R—Q sq
16 Castles	P—Kt 3	40 Kt—B 4	Kt—Kt 2
17 P—R 3	P—K R 4	41 Kt—K 3	Q—B 5
18 B—K 3	P—R 4	42 K—B 2	Q x R P
19 P—Kt 5	R—Q B sq	43 R—B 7	Kt—B 4
20 R—B sq	Kt—B 4	44 R-K R sq	R—Q 2
21 Kt—Q 2	P—R 5	45 R—B 8 ch	K—K 2
22 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 4	46 R(K)-R 8	Q—Q 5
23 B x P	R—K Kt sq	Resigns	
24 B x P	B x R P		

A BEAUTY.

One of the gems of the Tournament is the game between Lasker and Lee.

Irregular Opening.

LASKER. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 3	21 P x P	Kt x P (e)
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 B—K 3	Kt x P (f)
3 Q Kt—B 3	P x P (a)	23 B x P ch	K—B 2
4 Kt x P	B—B 4	24 R—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4
5 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	25 Kt x P ch	P x Kt
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	26 Q x P	Kt—R 6 (g)
7 P—K R 4	P—K R 3	27 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt 2 ch
8 B—Q 3	B x B	28 B—B 5	B x B
9 Q x B	K Kt—B 3	29 P x B	R x R
10 B—Q 2	P—K 3	30 Kt x R	Q—Q sq
11 CastlesQR	Q—B 2	31 P—B6 ch(h)	K—B sq
12 K R-K sq	Castles	32 Q—R 8 ch	K—B 2
13 Q—Kt 3	B—Q 3	33 Q—R 7 ch	K—Q 3
14 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 5	34 Q x Kt ch	K—Q 4
15 R—B sq	Kt (Q 2) B 3	35 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
16 Q—R 4	K—Kt sq	36 Kt-B 3 ch	K—K 3
17 P—B 4	Q—K 2	37 Q—Q 6 ch	K—B 4
18 Kt—B 3	Q—B 2 (b)	38 Q—Q 3 ch	K—Kt 5
19 P-K Kt 3	Q—B sq (c)	39 Kt—K 5 ch	Resigns.
20 P—Kt 4	P—K 4 (d)		

Notes.

(a) If P—K 3, the Caro-Kann opening, then 4, P—K 5, and the game is turned into a French with White an extra move ahead, as Black, sooner or later, must play P—Q B 4. The present line of play brings the Q B into action, but Black labors under other disadvantages, notably a weak K P, and a retarded development of his King's side.

(b) Intending ....B—B 5.

(c) To guard against P—B 5, followed by B—B 4.

(d) Black is tied up badly. This attempt at getting relief does not help him, but infuses new interest into a hitherto very one-sided affair.

(e) Not B x P, because of 21, Kt x B, Kt x Kt; 22, B—B 4.

(f) His only chance of prolonging the struggle. Kt x Kt or any other move instead would lose speedily.

(g) Black evidently relied upon this resource in conjunction with the fact that if checked his King moves, discovering check. Lasker, however, is equal to the occasion.

(h) The termination is most trenchant.

Orthodox Mohammedans are forbidden to make or use any "graven image," consequently their Chess-men have no resemblance to human figures. A "broad" Moslem would have *no objection* to playing with "Staunton" Chess-men, but formerly the Turks and Arabians would not play with pieces to represent men. It appears to have been different with the Persians, who are not "orthodox."—*The Cheltenham (Eng.) Examiner.*

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